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## CONTENTS

## PAGE

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

- Entrusting Trial of Serious Crimes to People's Special  
Court Discussed  
(Le Kim Que; LUAT HOC, Jan-Mar 78) ..... 1

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

- Le Thanh Nghi Attends Anniversary Ceremony of Foreign  
Trade Sector  
(NHAN DAN, 5 May 78) ..... 6

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

- Socialist Transformation of Southern Economy Discussed  
(TAP CHI GIANG VIEN, May-Jun 78) ..... 10
- New State Plan Requires Extensive Preparation  
(CONG TAC KE HOACH, Jun 78) ..... 27
- Hanoi's Districts Implement State Grain Purchasing Plans  
(Pham Dao; HANOI MOI, 22 Jun 78) ..... 35
- Plan To Promote Electricity Conservation  
(LAO DONG, 22 Jun 78) ..... 38

## AGRICULTURE

- Movement To Collectivize Southern Agriculture Promoted  
(NHAN DAN, 27, 28 Jun 78) ..... 40
- Characteristics, Allocation of Tenth-Month Rice Varieties  
Discussed  
(Trong An; NONG NGHIEP, 5, 20 Apr 78) ..... 46

CONTENTS (Continued)	Page
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	
Preventing Loss, Theft of Goods During Transport Discussed (Vu Van Xung; GIAO THONG VAN TAI, 20 Jun 78) .....	53
Passivity in Eliminating Losses Denounced (Pham Trong Tue; GIAO THONG VAN TAI, 20 Jun 78) .....	56
BIOGRAPHIC	
Information on Vietnamese Personalities (Various sources, various dates) .....	60
Information on Vietnamese Personalities (Various sources, various dates) .....	65

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ENTRUSTING TRIAL OF SERIOUS CRIMES TO PEOPLE'S SPECIAL COURT DISCUSSED

Hanoi LUAT HOC in Vietnamese No 1, Jan-Mar 78 pp 42-44

[Article by Le Kim Que: "An Important Decision on Trying Especially Serious Cases of Crimes Against Social Order in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] With Resolution No 181 NQ/QHK6 of 23 Jan 78, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly entrusted the people's special court--a judicial organization established to try comprador bourgeoisie guilty of monopolistic practices, speculation, hoarding and disrupting the markets--with trying especially serious cases of crimes against social order that take place in Ho Chi Minh City. What situation required this decision and what should our understanding of the people's special court be?

#### A Few Points Concerning the Situation Regarding Social Order in Ho Chi Minh City

Under the American-puppet system, the city of Saigon was not only the place where the most reactionary forces were concentrated but was also the place where crimes, both dangerous crimes and social evils, were concentrated. This was the result of the war of aggression and the neocolonialist system of the Americans. In the days immediately preceding the liberation of Saigon, thousands of hoodlums seized the opportunity to escape from prison and together with thousands of other criminals on the outside, continued to operate. The tens of thousands of narcotics addicts, prostitutes, spoiled youth and children of "misfortune" were also people who frequently carried out robberies and kidnappings or continued to act in a degenerate and licentious way.

Today, since the city has come into the hands of the revolutionary regime, with the requirement of having to protect social order in the city, we have swept away thousands of hoodlums. Tens of thousands of youths who were addicted to heroin and other drugs and children of "misfortune" have been assembled in order to educate and treat them. The people of the city have also been the subject of many movements in order to help the authorities discover the criminals, make on the spot corrections for those people

not yet requiring confinement for reform, build families of the new culture, and oppose the poisons of the colonial culture in order to make life in the city wholesome and civilized. Because of this, the social order has gradually been stabilized.

Maintaining political security and social order in the newly liberated areas is one of the great achievements of the revolution but the situation regarding social order in Ho Chi Minh City is still complex. The situation during the first 6 months of 1977 shows that many murders and robberies still occur. In robbery cases, there are many cases of robbers using firearms and a few cases of them using knives. One-half of the cases occur out on the streets and one-half take place in the homes of the people. More robberies take place during the day than at night. Many of the murders are committed in order to steal property. A number of the robbers have used firearms in order to shoot the police and people pursuing them. There have been a number of separate cases that have been especially serious: There was the case in which in 6 months, 16 criminals killed four people, stole their property and then burned the bodies of their victims in order to destroy the evidence; in another case, 16 criminals, using seven firearms, grenades and knives, four Hondas, one lambretta, and one passenger car, carried out 36 robberies and thefts and shot the owners of the houses and one policeman; there was the case in which 42 criminals, with specific assignments, watched people going to the banks to get money and when the people came out they immediately snatched their pocketbooks and then fled by auto and shot at the police who pursued them; and there was one group that, in only a few months, carried out 12 robberies and killings and stole cars travelling along major streets.

Recently, we have cleaned up many places, captured many criminals, and confiscated many firearms and because of this the number of robberies and murders has decreased but the situation regarding social order is still serious.

The above situation has created obstacles for carrying on the immediate tasks of the city. With a city of more than 3 million people, it is essential that we maintain social order well. Thus, in Directive No 19-CT/TW of 16 October 1977, the Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee put forth one of the most important and pressing tasks of Ho Chi Minh City, which is that, along with maintaining political security, guidance must be strengthened urgently and the various measures must be used in an integrated way in order to soon stabilize the situation regarding social order, make life safe again for the people and create favorable conditions for promoting the transformation and construction of the city in all respects.

The Contents of the Resolution of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly

Along with carrying out such measures as educating and reforming the former prostitutes, narcotics addicts, and children of "misfortune" to teach them trades, the directive of the Secretariat clearly points out that "professional hoodlums are the enemies of the revolution; they must all be rounded

up resolutely and promptly to concentrate on long-term reform. The leaders of the bands of robbers and dens of thieves and the ruthless robbers and murderers must be punished severely." This directive also put forth: The state must study a suitable form of judicial organization to promptly try serious criminal cases on the spot.

Recently, the people's courts have tried all criminal cases in Ho Chi Minh City according to a two level trial system. Experience has shown that regarding the especially serious crimes against social order tried by the courts, even though it was very clear who the criminal was and there was adequate proof (for example, people who have committed robberies and murders many times, robbers and murderers caught red-handed, and so on), the defendants still appealed. Regarding these cases, the appellate courts have sustained the original verdicts and therefore it can be seen that allowing the defendants to appeal only delays the sentence's legal effect, delays carrying out the sentence and reduces the deterrent effect. Therefore, in order for the sentence to take effect quickly so that it can be carried out soon, the Standing Committee of the National Assembly has entrusted the people's special court--a judicial organization that was established in order to try criminal cases of the comprador bourgeoisie--with the task of immediate, final trial of especially serious crimes against social order--murder, robber, extortion, kidnapping, arson, organizing hoodlums to steal and rob, and rape--that take place in Ho Chi Minh City in order to ensure that the trials are accurate; in its reports to the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the People's Supreme Court and the People's Supreme Procurate clearly decided that the "types of serious cases to be brought for trial before the people's special court must be cases which have had a great effect on public order and security, and for which adequate and clear evidence has been provided." The defendants have the right to defend themselves or to rely on a lawyer or public defender in order to defend themselves. The Ministry of Interior, the People's Supreme Court, and the People's Supreme Procurate have the task of guiding the subordinate agencies in the city in order to ensure that the investigations, indictments and trials are accurate and quick.

According to the laws currently in force, the especially serious crimes against social order that have concentrated many serious details and had major effects and that have been mentioned in the resolution of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly are crimes that can be punished by death. Therefore, in reality, cases are brought before the people's special court for trial in order to mete out severe punishment for the especially serious crimes committed by very dangerous criminals.

Previously, while the death sentence could only be carried out after all the judges on the People's Supreme Court had reviewed the sentence, and if the criminal who had been sentenced filed a petition to have the sentence commuted, that death sentence could be carried out only after the Standing Committee of the National Assembly had rejected the petition to have the sentence commuted. The present situation in Ho Chi Minh City requires that death sentences be carried out faster regarding criminals



who have committed serious crimes against social order. Thus, based on a proposal of the People's Supreme Court and the People's Supreme Procurate, the resolution of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly stipulates that in cases in which the people's special court has sentenced a person to death, the person sentenced has the right to appeal to the Standing Committee of the National Assembly within 3 days from the day the sentence was given. The chief justice of the People's Supreme Court and the chief procurator have the right to file a challenge regarding this death sentence within 10 days from the day the file of the case was received in order to have the People's Supreme Court retry the case. If the sentence is not challenged but the person sentenced files a petition to have the sentence commuted, within 10 days after receiving the file the chief justice of the People's Supreme Court must present the case to the Standing Committee of the National Assembly for review. If the sentence is not challenged and the person sentenced does not request to have the sentence commuted or if the person sentenced requests to have the sentence commuted but the request is rejected by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the people's special court must order that the sentence be carried out.

Thus, the procedures necessary for ensuring that the trial is accurate and quick have been adequately stipulated.

#### The Nature of Our People's Special Court and the Time Period for Applying These Legal Procedures

Entrusting the people's special court with the right to conduct the final trial of especially serious crimes against social order that take place in Ho Chi Minh City as mentioned in the resolution of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly is in accord with Article 97 of the Constitution which stipulates that "in cases in which special cases must be tried, the National Assembly can decide to establish a special court." In this case, we have not established a new people's special court but have given additional powers to a people's special court that is already in operation. This decision of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly is in accord with the requirements of the revolution and satisfies the wishes of the people because strengthening and maintaining social order in Ho Chi Minh City is a political requirement and integrated measures must be used in order to urgently solve [the problem].

Completely different from special courts in systems in which the authorities are reactionary elements who oppose the people and which have been established in order to oppose the revolution, the people's special court in our country was established in order to oppose the enemies of the revolution. The procurators and judges who have the task of prosecuting and trying cases for the people's special court must be appointed by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and must not be appointed by administrative agencies. Although the people's special court is different from the ordinary people's courts in that the people's special court conducts the final trial, the procedures regarding making investigations, handing down indictments, and carrying on legal proceedings at the trial

must still follow the general stipulations of the law and must be under the control of the People's Supreme Court and the People's Supreme Procurate. With a spirit of complete responsibility to the National Assembly and the people, the investigative, indicting and trial agencies must ensure that the trials are accurate.

It must be clearly seen that except for a number of especially serious crimes against social order that have been entrusted to the people's special court for final prosecution, in general, the great majority of the criminal cases, including counterrevolutionary crimes, are still given to the ordinary people's courts to try according to the two level trial system.

These powers of the people's special court, like the procedures for conducting trials involving capital punishment, that have been stipulated by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly are only to be carried out in a specific period until the situation regarding social order in Ho Chi Minh City improves.

The strict and resolute attitude of the state in this matter is wholeheartedly welcomed by the people.

11943

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### LE THANH NGHI ATTENDS ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY OF FOREIGN TRADE SECTOR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 78 pp 1,6

[Article: "Twentieth Anniversary of Founding of Foreign Trade Sector; Our Country Has Economic and Trade Relations With 60 Countries; Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi Attends and Speaks at Foreign Trade Sector's Anniversary Ceremony"]

[Text] VNA - On 29 April, the Ministry of Foreign Trade arranged a solemn ceremony to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sector (29 April 1958-29 April 1978).

Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Party Central Committee's Political Bureau, attended.

At the ceremony Minister of Foreign Trade Dang Viet Chau cited the course of the foreign trade sector's development, expansion and growth over the past 20 years, especially since 1975. Relying on the economic potential of the entire country, the foreign trade sector has expeditiously tapped new sources of valuable goods in the southern provinces while simultaneously continuing to step up the development of products in the north and rapidly boost export values: 1976 increased 70 percent over 1975 while 1977 increased 42 percent over 1976. Export goods are rich and diversified, with items in fairly large volume and high value on the world market such as coffee, rubber, lumber, shrimp, ink, frozen pineapple, art objects and ready-made clothing. Our country has used international aid and credit, promptly imported equipment and machinery, raw materials, fuel and fertilizer in great volume, met the need to restore the economy, firmly maintained and developed production, normalized life, reorganized social production, built the economy along large-scale socialist production lines and so on. We currently have economic and trade relations with 60 countries, including regular business dealings with 44 countries. Faced with rapidly increasing export and import requirements and expanding markets, the foreign trade organization is also rapidly expanding.

In the coming years sources of export goods will be agricultural products and processed agricultural products, marine products, forestry products,

industrial consumer goods and art objects, clothing, embroidery, wool carpets, jute carpets, some minerals and small machinery. To meet the objective, the foreign trade sector must, together with sectors that have measures for firm implementation, simultaneously develop the capabilities of existing production installations, boost labor productivity, improve techniques and mobilize additional goods for export; step up investments in both breadth and depth, coordinate with reorganizing social production along large-scale socialist production lines, build large-scale specialized cultivation areas and production installations, apply advanced techniques and produce export goods in large volume with high value. Conserve consumption of goods that have high value on the world market and are not in urgent demand at home for export purposes. Expand cooperation with foreign countries in all forms (e.g., cooperation in contract work, in production, etc.) with a view toward solving the problem of raw materials and consumer markets while, at the same time, striving to acquire techniques from abroad. Direct involvement in export operations is the responsibility of sectors, levels, everyone.

Under conditions in which exports do not keep pace with import requirements, we must rationalize imports, closely manage imports and use sources of foreign currency in a rational, centralized and prioritized manner. Concentrate on importing equipment, technical materials and the most essential goods for socialist industrialization.

Speaking to the representatives, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi enthusiastically praised the achievements and advancement of the foreign trade sector as well as other ministries and localities at home and abroad that have strived to overfulfill the foreign trade plan for 13 straight years and contributed to the overall success of the fatherland. He said: "Today, our country's foreign trade has far surpassed the beginning and has had the basic elements of socialist foreign trade. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and government, we have established and continuously strengthened state monopoly over foreign trade and continuously expanded the exchange of goods with foreign countries, socialist countries first of all, and contributed to effectively carrying out the party's economic policy and foreign policy. Through the tremendous assistance of socialist countries and through export and import operations, we have supplied to the country a large volume of equipment, supplies and goods to support the resistance against America for national salvation, build the initial material and technical base of socialism, technically equip economic sectors, firmly maintain and step up production and ensure the basic needs of the people's life. We have restored a number of traditional trades, built a number of installations specializing in the production of export goods, initially exploited the economy's capabilities and found work for hundreds of thousands of laborers. The export value in 1976 and 1977 increased fairly rapidly. This is the overall achievement of all economic sectors, first of all agriculture, pisciculture, forestry, industry and handicrafts. The foreign trade sector has actively contributed to planning and organizing the production of export goods and has made initial efforts in seeking export markets and in exploiting sources of goods."

The vice premier clearly indicated the weaknesses and shortcomings in foreign trade and the existing problems that should be alleviated: "The greatest problem is that exports remain too small and are not keeping pace with import requirements. Export organizational work has not been improved and strengthened in a truly vigorous manner. Goods are few, quality is deficient and sources of goods are not stable. We have not actively created a main source of goods that hold a noteworthy position on the world market. The export goods structure does not properly reflect our country's great economic potential and is not consistent with the requirement for and trend in the development of the world market.

"The Ministry of Foreign Trade has not gone deeply into nor concentrated the proper level of attention on its number one central task, i.e., to organize export work, conduct research and create markets for export goods. With regard to imports, sectors, levels and production units have failed to thoroughly understand the spirit of conserving and have not managed well, many instances of which have had had effects on domestic production and development. Dependence on imports, aid and loans remains fairly serious in sectors and levels. This is not in conformity with the spirit of independence, self-reliance, etc. The most correct path for resolving import requirements is simply to rely on our own efforts and develop every capability of social labor and the national economy to organize production to step up exports."

The vice premier emphasized: "Stepping up exports in the current phase to become a matter of strategic significance in building the economy must be the prime concern of the entire party, all the people, sectors, localities, production units and all laborers. To step up exports we must expand production and create sources of goods in great volume and of good quality.

"The foreign trade sector must be closely connected to and must rely on economic sectors, localities and production installations in the country. On the other hand, sectors and levels must regard stepping up exports as their responsibility and must fully develop the sense of responsibility to the party, state and people in order to satisfactorily carry out these critical and urgent economic tasks. Stepping up exports must go hand in hand with strengthening management of imports, thoroughly economizing in imports and concentrating sources of foreign currency acquired in imports in order to meet the most essential needs.

"During the period of this five-year plan, with the volume of export and import goods rapidly increasing, we must place emphasis on transporting and transferring export and import goods, especially the former. Quickly improve management and strengthen forces receiving goods in the Haiphong port, the Da Nang port and the Saigon port, strengthen maritime transportation forces, closely associate development of maritime transportation with export and import ventures with a view toward supporting fulfillment of the export and import plan.

"To ensure the task in the new phase, immediately ensuring satisfactory implementation of the 1978 state plan and the 1976-1980 five-year plan, the foreign trade sector must be quickly reorganized and streamlined to become a strong economic sector. There must therefore be vigorous and profound changes in organization and management, in operations and working methods. We must resolutely struggle to overcome dispersed, scattered work methods, slow administration and supply, lack of organizational concepts and discipline. Build ranks of foreign trade cadres who have a patriotic spirit and a profound love of socialism, who have seething revolutionary zeal and single-minded unity, who have revolutionary qualities and are politically aware, who firmly grasp policies, who have economic and technical knowledge and who have high professional qualifications, an understanding of the law and are skilled in foreign languages. The foreign trade sector is striving to vigorously move forward to fulfill the serious and glorious task the Fourth Party Congress set forth: 'Firmly grasp the party's economic development policy and foreign policy, understand the capabilities and needs of each country and market area, know operating methods in order to open up stable and profitable markets, firmly grasp domestic capabilities and needs, endeavor to help and guide sectors and levels expand exports and imports, create main sources of export goods of good quality and advance toward imports that conform to requirements and standards.'

"The foreign trade sector and agricultural, forestry, marine products, light industry, heavy industry, etc., sectors are actively holding discussions with each other and key localities and production units. They are going deeply into each subject, developing specific plans and methods for organizing implementation with a view toward rapidly increasing and stepping up export of agricultural products, forestry products, marine products, contract goods, handicraft goods, some heavy industrial products and so on. We must review the organization of provincial and municipal foreign trade services and organize strong yet simple export corporations that operate effectively and urgently and avoid being unweildy, many junctions, many intermediate levels, extensive complicated paperwork, etc."

The vice premier reminded the foreign trade sector to conduct an in-depth, practical review of foreign trade work and encouraged cadres, workers and employees throughout the sector to spontaneously emulate socialism and strive to excel in order to successfully complete the 1976-1980 five-year export and import plan, the 1978 plan for the immediate future, especially the export plan.

On this occasion the foreign trade sector awarded the government's rotating emulation banner to the General Corporation for Export-Import of Minerals and the Ha Nam Ninh Foreign Trade Service, two units that outstandingly carried out the 1977 state plan, and awarded the sector's banner to seven other units.

6915

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING TRADE AND FINANCE

### SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF SOUTHERN ECONOMY DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI GIANG VIEN in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 78 pp 1-15

[Article: "On the Socialist Transformation of Private Industry and Commerce in the South of Our Nation"]

[Text] The great task of socialist transformation and construction in the south of our country is being promoted in all spheres of economic and social life.

During the past 3 years our Party, on the basis of establishing a proletarian dictatorship regime and developing the collective mastership right of the laboring people, has led the great task of all-round, profound transformation and construction in all spheres--political, economic, cultural, and social--in the south and has won great victories: the restoration and development of the economy, the partial elimination of the system of exploitation, the gradual reorientation of the economy along the lines of independence, autonomy and socialism, the elimination of the vestiges of neocolonial culture, the restoration of human virtue, the creation of a new cultural life and a new man, the beginning of the changing of relationships between people, the suppressing of counterrevolutionaries, the maintenance of political security and social order and safety, the strengthening of national defense, etc. Its greatest and most basic victory was that the nation became completely independent, peaceful, and united and the people became the collective masters in the socialist system.

With regard to economic transformation and construction, our state has taken control and directly managed the key economic sectors and many key economic bases; has taken a monopoly on foreign trade and nationalized or created rail, sea, and air transportation facilities; has a monopoly in printing money; and has unified the management of the buying and selling of gold, silver, diamonds, precious stones, etc., eliminated the economy of the comprador bourgeoisie, and punished the dishonest big bourgeoisie. The socialist economic system has been established and gradually consolidated, and is playing the guiding role in the economy of the south.

In addition to those basic and great accomplishments we are also beset with many deficiencies:

The greatest deficiency is that after the liberation we failed to immediately inventory the equipment, materials, and warehoused goods of the bourgeois class, and did not create tight relationships between the state and the peasants so that the state could control agricultural commodities and cut the ties between the bourgeoisie and the peasants.

The task of carrying out the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce has proceeded slowly, especially with regard to the circulation and distribution sectors. Market management and the management of currency, finances, and prices are still beset with many deficiencies and shortcomings.

Transformation has not been tied in with construction, so the state economy has been constructed and consolidated slowly, especially with regard to commerce and transportation. We have failed to firmly grasp the production capabilities of industry, artisan industry, and handicrafts in order to reorganize production.

We have not been able to launch a broad mass movement in each base and locality for the people to serve as the collective masters in economic transformation and construction, and have not yet done a good job of applying the Party's economic construction line in determining the contents and course of transformation combined with construction.

The Party organizations and governmental administrations at the various levels, especially at the base level, have not yet been consolidated and it has not been assured that they can fulfill their role of providing all-round leadership and guidance for the great task of socialist transformation and construction in the localities and at the base level. The task of training and supplementing cadres and core cadres has not met the quantitative and qualitative requirements.

In view of those victories and deficiencies, we can now, from a combined, comprehensive point of view--considering all economic, political, cultural, and social aspects--and in view of the combined strength of an entire nation participating in socialist transformation, make the generalized evaluation that in the south of our nation socialism has won great victories, the forces of socialism have gained overwhelming superiority and the bourgeois class has been smashed into fragments and weakened and is in a state of disintegration.

However, it is necessary to clearly realize that the bourgeois class has not been completely defeated but still has a base of support in the small individual producers in agriculture, handicrafts, and artisan industry. Thus, it is still capable of causing certain difficulties for us.



Therefore, the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee has issued a directive on "Continuing to promote the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce in the south."

I. Toward Better Understanding of the Basic Viewpoints of Our Party Regarding Transformation and Construction in the South

1. Closely combine transformation and construction and place principal stress on construction.

The Fourth Party Congress clearly affirmed that it is necessary to "Always have full understanding of the special characteristics of the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, and the production relationships and production forces must always be bound together and stimulate the development of each other, with each step in transforming the old production relationships and constructing new production relationships stimulating the appearance and growth of the new production forces; and vice versa, each step taken to create new production forces serves to consolidate and perfect the new production relationships."\*

Therefore, "the process of socialist revolution in our country is a process of closely combining transformation with construction, transforming in order to construct, and constructing in order to transform, with transformation including construction and construction including transformation, but with construction being the central concern."\*\*

Transformation must always be accompanied by construction. In our country, "if any social phenomenon is to be changed from old to new it must pass through transformation and construction. Therefore, it should not be thought that transformation means only the reform of production relationships and that construction means only the construction of production forces. In fact, both the production relationships and the production forces must pass through transformation and construction. It is necessary to closely combine transformation and construction in both the revolutionary process and with regard to politics, economics,

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\* Bao Cao Chinh Tri [Political Report], p 59

\*\* Bao Cao Chinh Tri [political Report], p 49

technology, culture and thought within the sphere of the entire society and each unit."\*

That is a process of "firmly grasping the proletarian dictatorship, developing the collective mastership right of the working people and simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions--the revolution in production relationships, the scientific-technical revolution, and the ideological-cultural revolution, of which the scientific-technical revolution is the key concern," in order to "construct a system of socialist collective mastership, construct large-scale socialist production, create a new culture, and create the new socialist man."\*\* The great task of socialist transformation in the south must more and more rely principally on construction, for without construction it is not only impossible to immediately exploit the results of transformation but it is also impossible for socialist transformation to win an absolute victory.

Comrade Le Duan pointed out that "If we only know how to abolish the old but do not know how to construct the new in order to replace the old, will society be able to continue to exist and develop? In general the entire nation, which is advancing from small-scale production to large-scale production to large-scale socialist production, our nation must pass through a very great process of transformation and construction in which construction of the new occupies an especially important position. The south has just escaped from neocolonialism and is full of many negative factors, so the transformation mission is a very great one which must be carried out positively. But we must not be concerned with transformation alone but must also immediately carry out construction."\*\*\*

Transformation combined with construction first of all means the transformation of the production relationships accompanied by the reorganization of all social production. On the basis of the principles of centralization, specialization, cooperation and federation, it is necessary to "reorganize all industrial, agricultural, forestry, and fishing production sectors, the communications and transportation sector, the construction sector, etc., throughout the nation, along the lines of

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\* Resolution of the 24th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee (Third Session)

\*\* Party Congress Resolution, p 29

\*\*\* Le Duan, Speech at the Conference to Study the Resolution of the Political Bureau held in Ho Chi Minh City

large-scale socialist production, end the situation of dispersion and fragmentation, form unified economic-technical branches and develop on a nationwide scale economic areas and local economic structures which are appropriate to the natural conditions in the localities and the requirements of the entire nation. We must reorganize the materials supply and circulation-distribution sectors and the people's lives throughout the nation."\* On the basis of replanning social production, we must determine the direction for reorganizing the production forces into sectors and economic zones in order to carry out the reform of production relationships. Therefore, the process of transforming the production relationships is at the same time a process of gradually forming a new economic structure.

With full understanding of the viewpoint of combining reform with construction, changing the ownership system must be accompanied by the creation of a new management system and a new distribution system.

2. Economic transformation and construction in the south must be carried out simultaneously in all economic sectors and in all localities. Transformation in the cities must be closely combined with transformation in the rural areas.

The economy in the south of our nation is no longer a self-sufficiency economy but has become a commodity economy. The circulation of goods has been extended even to the remote rural areas. The peasants not only produce for their own consumption but, more important, produce agricultural commodities to sell.

Furthermore, the bourgeois class in the south was not small and weak, like the bourgeois class in the north in the past, but its economic power encompassed all economic areas, regions, cities and rural areas. It formed a network extending down to the villages and hamlets which controlled whole sectors, such as rice, fish, vegetables, metals and machinery, etc. The bourgeois class also created close relationships with the small producers in both the cities and the rural areas, with an extensive network of tens of thousands of small merchants all over the south.

During the past 3 years our state has applied a number of transformation measures which have greatly weakened the bourgeois class, but it still controls thousands of medium and small industrial bases and also control a quantity of goods and money. Most notably, they can still rely on a vast sea of small merchants in the cities and rural areas and thus still create many difficulties for economic transformation and the lives of the people.

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\* Party Congress Resolution pp 61-62

The bourgeois class has also taken advantage of our managerial weaknesses to obtain by collusion goods from the state enterprises, the commercial bases, the materials warehouses. In addition, a small number of cadres and personnel have become corrupted and also assist the bourgeoisie, which has created additional difficulties.

Therefore, in the south transformation and construction absolutely must be carried out simultaneously in all sectors of the production sphere as well as in the sphere of circulation and distribution. It cannot be carried out in only one sector or carried out in one sector only after being completed in another sector. That does not mean that they must be carried out simultaneously in all sectors--they can and must be completed earlier and more absolutely in the commercial sector, especially the capitalist commercial element. As for the production sectors, they must be carried out from a low level to a high level and from a simple level to a complicated level, so they may be carried out at the same time but completed more slowly.

In addition to carrying them out simultaneously in all economic sectors, transformation and construction must be carried out simultaneously in all localities in the region if they are to win victories. Our past experience is that we carried out the transformation of the fish and vegetable sectors in Ho Chi Minh City, but because we did not simultaneously carry them out in the other localities with concentrated sources of fish, such as Thuan Hai, Kien Giang, etc., and the localities with concentrated sources of vegetables, such as Lam Dong, Tien Giang, etc., the results of the transformation and construction of those sectors in Ho Chi Minh City were limited and not absolute.

Transformation and construction in the south must also closely combine transformation and construction in the cities with transformation and construction in the rural areas.

The directive of the Political Bureau pointed out that "It is necessary to combine transformation of industry and commerce with the transformation of agriculture, enabling industry and agriculture, the cities and rural areas, to assist and stimulate one another politically and economically."

The close combination of transformation in the cities with transformation in the rural areas is intended to:

- a. Achieve unity with regard to production relations in the cities and rural areas, thus creating favorable conditions for the construction of the material and technical bases of socialism.
- b. Cutting the ties between the bourgeoisie and the peasants and creating mutual aid and stimulation, politically and economically, between industry and agriculture and between the cities and the rural areas. If the cities are not transformed, it will not be possible to transform the rural areas and vice versa.

c. Closely combining industry and agriculture to form a unified whole leading to the formation of a new economic structure in the districts, in the provinces and throughout the nation.

3. Economic transformation and construction in the south must be aimed toward advancing the economy of the south to socialism in order to form a united rich, and strong socialist economy with the north.

Since the complete liberation of the south, our Party and state have implemented a whole series of policies to "complete the unification of the homeland in all respects." However, the economies of the two regions have not yet been unified: in the north, socialist production relationships have been formed and have been increasingly consolidated, while in the south the private ownership system is still dominant in part of industrial production and in most agricultural and handicraft production. The economic-technical sectors do not yet encompass the entire nation. A number of policies, such as those regarding salaries, prices, etc., and a number of systems, regulations, standards, and norms have not yet been unified, etc.

Therefore, economic transformation and construction in the south must "combine the revolution in production relationships with the scientific-technical revolution and the ideological-cultural revolution, in close combination with the process of reorganizing production and circulation throughout the nation, to advance the south to large-scale socialist production and enable the economies of the two regions to merge at an early date."\*

After undergoing transformation and construction, the economies of the two regions will soon merge. That has a very great significance.

First of all, unification of socialist production relationships will create conditions for the socialist economic laws to develop their effect, especially the law of the planned and balanced development of the national economy. Only on the basis of a centralized, unified national plan can we determine the best course for the formation of a new economic structure, promote socialist industrialization and rapidly strengthen the material-technical bases of socialism.

Unified production relationships will also create conditions for political and spiritual unity throughout society, an extremely important condition for a strong proletarian dictatorship and political security and national defense of all the people.

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\*Political Report, p 109

On the basis of unified production relationships throughout the nation we must expand the division of labor and production cooperation on a national scale, and redistribute labor among the areas and sectors throughout the nation in accordance with a common plan. We must closely combine the transformation of the production relationships with the reorganization of production, both changing the production relationships and rearranging and reorganizing the production forces along the lines of forming unified national economic-technical sectors and specialized economic areas.

The unification of the management system, the policies and regulations and the economic-technical standards and norms--and eventually the creation of a new economic management system for the entire nation--is an urgent requirement at present. That can only be accomplished when production relationships are unified throughout the nation.

When unified, nationwide socialist production relationships are established in such a unified and strong socialist economy there will be created a new strength, a new quality, with regard to economics in order to develop and defend our socialist Fatherland.

4. Socialist transformation must be intended to advance the working people to socialist collective mastership in all respects.

Transforming private industry and commerce in the south is a fierce and complicated class struggle. Therefore, if we are to win a victory we must educate the working masses and increase their socialist consciousness and class consciousness in order to rely on the masses, activate the masses to participate positively in the great task of socialist transformation and construction and make socialist transformation an undertaking of the masses.

"Thus the working class leads the laboring people in struggling for self-liberation and advances the laboring people to become the masters of society, the state and their own lives."\*

The process of economic transformation and construction is a process of struggle to eliminate exploitation and establish the laboring people's right of collective mastership with regard to economics, including collective mastership of the principal means of production in society, collective mastership of the labor forces and in the sphere of distribution. That collective mastership right with regard to economics is a basic condition for assuring that the laboring people are the collective masters in the fullest sense of the word: the masters politically, economically, culturally and socially; the masters of nature and of themselves; and the masters in the sphere of the entire nation, in each locality, and in each base.

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\* Le Duan, op. cit.

After passing through the process of socialist transformation, the laboring people conscious of being the collective masters, will truly be bound to the enterprises, the production bases and the circulation and distribution bases, they will be bound to the national socialist undertaking, voluntarily participate in the great task of socialist transformation and construction, and compete in fulfilling the obligations of the collective masters of society.

That process of transformation and construction is also a process of gradually increasing the masses' consciousness and their ability to serve as the masters and of transforming the masses' collective mastership right into reality. That is a matter of transforming society and transforming people by means of transforming the economy so that the people may truly become the masters in the fullest sense of the word.

5. In the process of economic transformation and construction we must build and consolidate the Party, the governmental administration, and the mass organizations.

The great task of the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce now being carried out in the south is a very fierce, complicated class struggle in the political, economic, cultural and social spheres. It is an absolute struggle which is intended to abolish the old socio-economic system--first of all abolishing the system of the private capitalist ownership of the means of production--while transforming the individual economy in order to create a new economic system and a new way of life that are organized and planned. That struggle affects all economic and social life, psychology and thought and everyone's living habits. It affects the laboring masses, to the degree that it affects cadres, Party members, workers and officials. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the leadership of the Party and we must utilize all organizational and managerial capabilities of the proletarian dictatorship state.

Therefore, by means of transforming private industry and commerce we must strengthen the Party organizations, the governmental administration, and the mass organizations; endeavor to cultivate the capability and quality of the cadres and Party members; discover good new cadres who appear in the movement; eliminate the degenerate elements in the spirit of Resolution 228 of the Political Bureau, etc.

An important factor in assuring the success of the great task of socialist transformation is launching a revolutionary movement of the masses, so that the masses not only participate in the transformation but enthusiastically produce, participate in management, create a new regime, a new economy, and a new man.

Therefore, now more than ever the role of the mass organizations has a very great significance in educating the masses, organizing the masses to

participate in revolutionary struggle, thereby building and consolidating organization.

## II. The Direction of Transformation Combined With Construction in the Industrial Sectors

The industry of the south, including artisan industry and handicrafts, has rather great latent capabilities and is capable of producing, with relatively modern technology, many types of consumer goods to meet domestic and export needs.

Therefore, in transforming private industry in the south "it is necessary to fully utilize all existing production capabilities of industry, artisan industry, and handicrafts, while reorganizing them in order to expand production and to tie them in with the industry of the north and form national economic sectors, with new, higher quality, while at the same time, along with agriculture, forming a new economic structure nationwide, in each province and in each district."\*

The transformation of private industry in the south must meet the following requirements:

- a. "Supplying the people with increasingly greater amounts of ordinary necessities, especially those made of domestic raw materials."
- b. Contributing to "creating a source of a large volume of high-value exports and expanding our country's capability to cooperate economically with foreign nations."
- c. Carrying out the socialist transformation of private industry in the south while also reorganizing the production forces in order to, along with industry in the north, form unified economic-technical sectors and carry out increasingly greater division of labor, specialization, cooperation and federation.
- d. Developing the effect of industry with regard to agriculture, closely combining industry and agriculture within the sphere of each district and province and beginning to form an industrial-agricultural structure in the province and an agricultural-industrial structure in the district.
- e. Maintaining and strongly developing all capabilities of the technical cadres and skilled workers.

Thus the transformation of production relationships must be integrally related to the reorganization of production. The production relationships

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\* Directive No 44, dated 22 April 1978, of the Political Bureau



must be transformed on the basis of reorganizing production. Production relationships must be transformed in order to serve the reorganization of production. We should not separate each individual industrial base for transformation, but must first of all draft a plan to reorganize production according to economic-technical sectors and form enterprise combines or product groups and on that basis determine which enterprises will be operated by the state, which ones will become cooperative enterprises and which ones will be permitted to continue to operate individually. Production relationships will depend on the production development requirements of whole economic-technical sectors and cannot be determined arbitrarily. Only thereby can the newly created production relationships serve to further the development of the production forces.

Directive No 44/CT-TW of the Political Bureau clearly pointed out that: "The ministries and general departments are responsible for guiding the transformation and construction of the entire sector, from the central level to the base level, including the state enterprises, the joint state-private enterprises, the cooperative enterprises, and the bases doing contracted-out work, and including large, medium, and small enterprises. They must achieve broad cooperation among those types of enterprises by means of many organizational forms: corporations, enterprise combines, combined enterprises, product groups, etc., with appropriate division of labor and decentralization of management. The industrial enterprises must be tied in with the localities and form economic structures in the localities and in territorial areas. The local governmental administration have full responsibility for the central enterprises and the local enterprises and for fully utilizing the production capabilities of those enterprises to develop the local economy. They must endeavor to transform and construct the bases so that they may be strong, develop the collective mastership right of the masses and promote the development of production.

"The ministries and general departments must carry out along with the localities basic studies and have full understanding of the production capabilities throughout the sector and in each locality in order to draft transformation plans in combination with construction that are appropriate for each sector and locality."

With regard to organization and management in the transformation of private industry in the south, the Political Report of the Fourth Party Congress pointed out that "In the south, with regard to the state-operated installations and the joint state-private enterprises, while establishing the new organization and management systems, it is necessary to eliminate the negative and reactionary factors in the old production organization and management, while retaining the positive, rational factors."\*

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\* Political Report, p 140

If that is done in the transformation process not only will production not decline but it will be possible to bring all production capacities and latent capabilities into operation and, by closely combining transformation with construction, rapidly advance our country's industry to modern, large-scale production.

With regard to the forms of transformation: The socialist transformation of private industry is the socialist nationalization of the principal means of production in the industrial bases. But that does not mean the application of a single form of ownership for all industrial bases. The forms that are most appropriate and have a positive effect on production must be applied on the basis of the requirements and characteristics of each sector and base.

According to the directive of the Political Bureau it is necessary to pay attention to rationally organizing the production bases into product groups with the state enterprises serving as the nuclei in order to specialize production, fully utilize the sources of labor, carry out extensive division of labor and cooperation, expand production and assure that products have good quality and low production costs.

The application of the state ownership form with regard to the enterprises has a leading role and the decisive role in the product groups, in determining production plans, technical guidelines, in controlling the sources of materials and the overall output of the entire group.

The joint state-private form is applied in the case of enterprises meeting the following conditions:

- a. The relatively large enterprises.
- b. Relatively complex production techniques.
- c. Enterprises producing important products which must be controlled by the state.
- d. Enterprises which must expand their production.

The cooperative enterprise form will be implemented principally with regard to the small enterprises. In these enterprises the workers, as cooperative members, will purchase the means of production and gradually repay capital to the bourgeoisie. They will elect managerial boards to manage such enterprises in accordance with official statutes which will be promulgated.

Artisan industries and handicrafts will be reorganized into the various sectors and trades in order to fully develop their production capabilities and transform them into cooperatives. They will produce in accordance with state plans, under the supervision of the state.

In addition to such forms of nationalization it is possible to allow a number of family industry bases to continue to operate individually, but those bases must participate in product groups, do contracted-out work for the state enterprises and produce in accordance with state plans. Thus in essence those family industrial bases will have taken an important step in transformation and will no longer be purely individual. That is also a form of industrial production organization which is necessary at the present time to permit the full utilization of labor, machinery, equipment, factory buildings, etc.

### III. Eliminating Capitalist Commerce, Reorganizing Small Merchants and Creating a Socialist Commercial System

#### 1. Eliminating capitalist commerce.

Capitalist commerce is that part of commerce operated by the capitalist. With regard to socialism, it is completely negative in nature. During the past several years capitalist commerce, taking advantage of the goods it still possesses and the relationship it established in the past with the peasants and handicraft workers, have controlled the economy and created many difficulties for socialist transformation and construction in the south. Such merchants have stopped at nothing--from dishonest dealings, tax dodging, speculation and hoarding, and producing ersatz and poor-quality goods to bribing a number of state cadres to obtain goods from the state-operated installations, etc. Therefore, we must resolutely and rapidly completely eliminate capitalist commerce.

To eliminate capitalist commerce is to eliminate an exploiting class, to eliminate an outmoded production relationship and to eliminate an ugly economic system. That class struggle does not have the goal of expropriating the goods of the bourgeois merchants but is intended principally to create a new economic system, a socialist commerce--"an important tool for assuring the collective mastership right of the people in the sphere of distribution." With regard to building the material-technical bases of socialism, the goods purchased from the bourgeoisie do not amount to much--the working class and laboring people of our country must invest capital a hundred thousand times greater to achieve socialism.

The requirements of the revolution compel us to eliminate bourgeois commerce and the entire bourgeois class as soon as possible. But with regard to the individual bourgeoisie, our state has applied a humanitarian policy. We have inventoried and requisition-purchased the goods they carried at appropriate prices. That is because our Party and state want to save them from the ugliness of the system of exploitation and help them build a new life--one in which they live by their own labor and no longer live off of and exploit others.

#### 2. The socialist transformation of small merchants.

With regard to the small merchants, our Party and state have clearly determined that they are laborers, allies of the working class. Although their labor is not production labor, part of it benefits society in the sphere of circulation and distribution during the time before state commerce and marketing cooperatives have been developed. But small commerce is a type of individual economy. Its free, dispersed and backward circulation is contrary to the organized, planned exchange and distribution of socialism. The small merchants themselves are private individuals, so if we do not manage the market tightly they may speculate, hoard and upset the market. Furthermore, the labor of the small merchants is nonproductive labor, so to permit the existence of an excessively large number of laborers in society is very wasteful.

Thus although in the actual society of the south many small merchants participated in the anti-U.S. fight for national salvation, were revolutionary bases during the period of clandestine activity, and are not an objective of the socialist revolution like the bourgeois class, they must also be transformed.

But transforming small merchants is in fact providing suitable jobs for them to assure their livelihood, developing their labor capabilities and regarding them as a production force--not expropriation and elimination, as is the case with regard to the exploiting classes. With regard to the small merchants, the Party and state have used education and persuasion and has discussed things with them in the spirit of their being the masters, so that they could voluntarily implement the policies.

The transformation of the small merchants is a long process in which many different appropriate forms must be utilized.

The directive of the Political Bureau pointed out that "It is necessary to categorize and have a plan for reorganizing the small merchants and for shifting some of them to production or other useful occupations.

"With regard to the small merchants who are dealing in goods managed by the state, the people with good political attitudes and good professional skills should be selected for use in the socialist commercial network, while the rest should be shifted over to other trades. People who are dealing in goods permitted by the state may continue to do business but they must register to engage in commercial activity, they must be reorganized, steps must be taken to manage them with regard to the goods they deal in and the scope of their business, purchase prices, selling prices, etc. They must be guided so that they can do a good job of implementing the policies of the state and do a good job of serving the customers. As for the people in the restaurant, ready-made clothing, laundry, repair and other sectors, their activities must be planned so that they do a good job of serving the people. Those who are surplus must be shifted over to production. We must at an early date eliminate the commercial sectors which are not essential or which harm society."

### 3. Rapidly create a strong socialist commercial system.

Eliminating capitalist commerce and transforming small commerce is an urgent requirement, but a more important mission is that we rapidly create a strong socialist commercial network which will truly become "a tool for assuring the people's collective mastership right in the sphere of distribution."

Directive No 44/CT-TW of the Political Bureau pointed out that "The elimination of capitalist commerce must be closely combined with the building up of socialist commerce. The socialist commercial system must completely replace and improve on the capitalist commercial system."

To build up socialist commerce is in fact to reorganize the circulation and distribution of society in order to create a new life for our people, or life that is organized and is served increasingly better.

If that is to be accomplished, the commercial sector must closely study social life and clearly understand the specific daily needs of the various categories of people, of the various circles, the various age groups, and the different areas. On that basis, we must create an appropriate wholesale and retail network in order to do as good a job as possible of bringing goods directly to the consumers.

In building up socialist commerce it is also necessary to manifest the collective mastership right of the masses, assure that the masses can participate in management and solicit opinions regarding circulation and distribution that are relevant to the lives of the people.

Commerce must also assure the best fulfillment of the mission set by the Fourth Party Congress:

- a. Endeavoring to serve production and positively affect production.
- b. Doing a good job of organizing the distribution of goods directly to the consumers. Striving to, within a brief period of time, eliminate the situation of forming long lines before the shops, eliminate the situation of arbitrary weighing, measuring and counting, and gradually achieve civilized commerce.
- c. Expanding the state commercial operations and gradually make the household tasks of each family social activities which are rationally organized and convenient for the consumers.

In the building up of socialist commerce, a matter of decisive importance is creating a corps of commercial cadres and personnel. Therefore, the cadres must have organizational ability and an expert professional level. They must have experience in the mass task, have the virtues of diligence, frugality, honesty, righteousness, and impartiality, and have a good attitude toward service.

4. Do a good job of shifting the bourgeois businessmen and the small merchants to production.

The elimination of capitalist commerce and the transformation of small merchants must be accompanied by shifting the capitalist businessmen and most of the small merchants to production.

Directive No 44/CT-TW of the Political Bureau pointed out that: "There must be a plan to positively shift bourgeois businessmen and most of the small merchants to production."

The goals of the shift to production are:

Eliminating the capitalist commercial structure at the roots, shabilizing the market and prices, and doing a good job of serving the lives of the people.

Transforming exploiters into laborers, creating a new production force, and producing material wealth for society.

Providing rational employment for small merchants and creating conditions for them to contribute positively to developing the nation.

The guideline for shifting them to production is "From the very beginning it is necessary to bring them into the orbit of the socialist economy, and bring them into the existing joint state-private bases and cooperatives in industry, agriculture, forestry, and fishing, or set up new joint state-private enterprises and cooperatives to take in those people and their capital" (Directive No 44 of the Political Bureau).

They must be brought into large-scale socialist production, with special stress on the processing industry sector, developing animal husbandry, growing industrial crops, etc.

The guiding slogans of the shift to production are:

- a. Closely combining the transfer of merchants to production with the implementation of state plans, economic regionalization, and the redistribution of labor.
- b. Being positive and urgent but solid, in order to achieve real results.
- c. Not influencing ordinary production and circulation or the lives of the people.

Shifting the bourgeoisie to production, categorizing and rearranging the small merchants, and shifting some of the small merchants to production

or to other useful trades are tasks with extremely great economic and political significance. Therefore, we must strive to shift most of the bourgeois businessmen to production by the end of 1978 and "provide employment for an important part of the small merchants in the category requiring transfer to production."

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CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### NEW STATE PLAN REQUIRES EXTENSIVE PREPARATION

Hanoi CONG TAC KE HOACH in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 78 pp 1-5

Article: "Fundamental Points in Building the 1979 State Plan"

Text I. Requirements for 1979

The 1979 State Plan is of special importance: it must both achieve an important part of the planned objectives in the 5-year (1976-1980) state plan set forth by the Fourth Party Congress and resolve requirements presented by the new situation in strengthening national defense capabilities, protecting the nation and preparing to complete the 5-year plan in 1980. Therefore, beginning 1979, our nation's economy is faced by extremely great requirements.

The most urgent and important requirement for solution is to assure the basic needs and essentials in the lives of the people, first of all grain, food and consumer goods. This is not simply answering the requirements of daily living but is a basic condition for manpower reproduction--a decisive factor in developing production and increasing labor productivity in all national economic sectors. Solution of the grain, food and consumer goods problem is also a basic condition in achieving many other important economic missions such as: labor redistribution and answering the requirements of strengthening national defense and building the economy such as: opening new land, building new economic areas, nomad settlement, water conservancy, development of forestry, fishing, industrial crops and stock raising, production scale enlargement, etc. Satisfactory solution of the grain, food and consumer goods problem is to create conditions for satisfactorily resolving a series of other important balances such as the foreign exchange balance, money-goods balance, budget balance, etc.; it is also a key problem in market and price management, assisting to assure political security and social order.

To speak of the grain requirement is to include rice and especially to outstandingly develop and well-process subsidiary food crops for introduction to the diet structure; and it is necessary to balance the requirements of all society with those of the state area. In order to accomplish this, efforts are necessary to raise grain output and to successfully achieve the plan of moving grain into the hands of the state.



In food, we must assure requirements in vegetables, fish, fish sauce and monosodium glutamate and to answer part of the requirements in meat, eggs, sugar and milk. It is necessary to wholeheartedly expand the area and develop processing in order to promptly advance to satisfying consumer requirements in tea and soft drinks for the people.

Assure requirements in essential and common consumer goods such as cloth, porcelain, pottery, glass and wood; and increase the level of answering essential requirements in paper, plastics, aluminum goods, drugs, consumer metal goods, etc. In order to increasingly better answer requirements in consumer goods for the people, responsible agencies at the central level must immediately establish detailed nomenclature of consumer goods essential to each class of the people throughout the nation without omitting the smallest item. Provinces and cities must supplement these lists with those items which are peculiar needs of the consumer habits in the local areas, especially in the ethnic minority areas. On the basis of that list, it is necessary to organize and assign production between sectors and between the central and local area, resolutely allowing no shortage of goods for which the nation has raw materials. For essential goods which must be imported or for which raw materials must be imported, efforts are necessary first of all to assure minimum requirements.

In the requirement to resolve daily needs, promotion of exports is also an extremely urgent requirement to the economy. Exports must be increased before imports can be assured for the essential requirements of production, construction and life. Therefore, wholehearted promotion of exports has both a strategic significance to construction of the material and technical base of socialism and an urgent means of maintaining production facilities and assuring immediate economic objectives. The sources of goods for which capabilities exist to increase exports in our nation at the present time are agricultural products (primarily industrial food and fruit crops), marine products (primarily shrimp and squid), forestry products (processed into veneering, planks and wooden articles) and light industrial, artisan and handicraft goods, including goods requiring expansion of contract labor for export to foreign countries.

In order to answer the requirements of daily living and export, we must firmly grasp the Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress and the resolutions of the Second and Third Plenums of the Party Central Committee, concentrate efforts to promote agriculture, forestry and fishing and strive to develop industry producing consumer goods because these are the most important sectors producing grain, food and consumer goods used to resolve the requirements of daily living and to create sources of export goods.

In other words, concentrating efforts to promote agriculture, forestry, fishing and industry producing consumer goods to assure the requirements of daily living and to swiftly increase the source of export goods is a central mission in supervising achievement of the 1978 plan and building the 1979 plan. This on one hand will answer the extremely urgent requirements, lead to stabilization in economic and social life and create a firm foundation for the economy; on the other hand, these are economic problems for which we are able to rely on the strong points of the economy for positive and active solution.

Along with the requirements in daily living and export, that of building the material and technical base of socialism is also extremely urgent, especially agriculture, water conservancy and important industrial sectors such as electricity, machinery, metallurgy, construction materials, transportation and creation of technical labor forces to first of all assure achievement of the important missions and to gradually prepare for development of the economy in subsequent years and to strengthen national defense capabilities to protect the Fatherland in the new situation.

Briefly, requirements in daily living, building the material and technical base and coordinating the economy with national defense are the most important and urgent requirements for arrangements to formulate the 1979 plan concerning all sectors and local areas, consisting of all steps of the reproduction process, especially between production, purchasing, transportation, distribution and construction of local military forces. This is also the basis for arranging the balanced aspects of the national economy, especially the manpower balance, land balance, material and technical balance, budget and monetary balance and the material conditions balance. A thorough understanding of the Resolution of the Third Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Fourth Session) must especially emphasize and successfully achieve the plan for distributing labor and population in the Red River Delta and other populated areas to the highland area of the north, the Mekong Delta, midland plateau and the islands. It is necessary to "renew planning" and use the labor balance to build an output balance aimed at developing our greatest and most abundant capabilities for assuring achievement of the missions set forth by the 1979 State Plan, especially in the creation of new land to build new economic areas, to support economic development requirements and to strengthen the national defense.

## II. Fundamental Points in Building the 1979 State Plan

Thoroughly understanding the overall policy of the socialist revolution and the Party's policy of building the economy and strengthening the national defense in the specific situation at the present time, we must clearly recognize the requirements of the new situation in strengthening the capabilities of national defense to protect the Fatherland, build forces ready to fight in place in coordination with production reorganization and building the national defense at the district level and well-prepare conditions for successful mobilization in accordance with the requirements for strengthening the main force army, local troops, guerrilla and militia forces and forces to maintain order. The points below must be firmly grasped in supervising achievement of the 1978 plan and building the 1979 plan.

1. Simultaneously promote the three revolutions, develop the system of collective ownership of the masses in building the plan and supervise plan achievement.

The basic motive force for stimulating an advance to a strong national economy are the three revolutions; the production relations revolution, the scientific and technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution of which

the scientific and technical revolution is the key, is simultaneously carried out on the basis of the system of mass collective ownership aimed at assuring achievement of the two basic and urgent objectives of building the material and technical base of socialism and improving the living standards of the people with the purpose of creating a modern industrial-agricultural economy in the new labor distribution structure of our nation. As the primary tool for managing the national economy, planning must develop this motive force within the theme of the plan and in plan construction methods as well as in organizing supervision of plan achievement.

Especially, in the future, socialist transformation in southern Vietnam will be promoted in all economic sectors, firmly coordinated with production reorganization, circulation and distribution reorganization and socialist construction. Throughout the nation, district level construction will be widely developed in accordance with the Directive of the Secretariat and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers; in this, an initial important step is to carry out district planning (a number of representative districts have been established, adjustments are being made, training classes will be held soon and all districts guided in developing planning work). Economic management is being improved by a number of urgent steps and total research in a new system of economic management is being simultaneously promoted. These are important tasks, creating new development steps in the three revolutions, strengthening the motive force for economic cultural and social development and strengthening the national defense capabilities in our nation.

Supervision of 1978 plan achievement and 1979 plan construction must be firmly coordinated with these important tasks, expressed in the arrangement of plan adjustments and balances and definition of methods to assure plan achievement as well as in renewing plan formulation methods in accordance with the spirit of the Resolution of the Third Plenum of the Party Central Committee (Fourth Session) and in organization of plan construction from the bottom up.

2. A revolutionary action spirit and achievement nature must be expressed in plan construction. The economy of our nation is in the process of revolutionary change from small-scale to socialist large-scale production and from a situation of dependence in many aspects on foreign aid to self-reliance and there are naturally many difficulties but also many undeveloped potentials. If all sectors and echelons, especially primary level units, take the trouble to search, think with a revolutionary offensive spirit, are not pessimistic and negative, do not retreat in the face of difficulties, know how to organize and develop the forces of the masses and do not formulate plans in a bureaucratic and deskbound way, these potentials can surely be made achievement, gradually overcoming the difficulties. A self-reliant spirit must be upheld, promoting domestic production to gradually replace imported materials while simultaneously and rapidly increasing export abilities, through this importing additional material and equipment which cannot yet be domestically produced. It is necessary to emphasize, bolster and develop all of the smallest production capabilities, gather and collect scattered products, "gather the wind to make a storm" and not endure shortages with bound hands.

On the other hand, the plan must achieve and study the good utilization of labor sources and assure that "everyone has the right to work and must work while simultaneously having the right to enjoy in accordance with labor capabilities." The plan must firmly calculate material conditions, assure balance and synchronization, assure assignment and coordination of every organization concerned with producing a specific product, actively restrict requirements for which the capabilities of the economy are unable to answer, actively shift the production course when it is known beforehand that essential materials cannot be assure and avoid a situation of stagnation while waiting for imported materials or one sector sitting and waiting for the materials of another sector. An active spirit for the plan does not mean the outline of development objectives without basis as this increasingly leads to a more serious loss of balance in the economy. Revolutionary action must go hand in hand with science. Action and achievement are two aspects closely related with each other and cannot be separated.

3. Exploit and fully utilize every available capability and strive to develop economic potential, especially developing the strong points in manpower, land, forests and the sea and well-utilize present equipment and materials in order to promote production and construction and assure daily living.

Each sector, local area and primary level unit must fully and specifically grasp all of its own capabilities and evaluate its present level and utilization effectiveness, from this formulating plans and methods of exploitation and utilization for the future. This is both an extremely important theme and an extremely basic method of calculating balance in plan construction. Concerning the requirements for additional construction, additional importation and additional new equipment, it is necessary first of all to examine whether available assets have been well-utilized and what to do for their full utilization. Resolutely struggle against a spirit of demanding new things while the old ones are available, resulting in waste and extremely low utilization level. In a situation in which the economy still has difficulties and imported materials are limited, it is necessary more than ever to develop a spirit of self-reliance and to well-exploit the resources of the nation. In accordance with this spirit, tens of thousands of hectares still lying fallow in the lowlands must be fully utilized. Intensive cultivation to the highest level must be conducted on area where water conservancy has been achieved. Cleared area must be immediately mobilized to production. Additional perennial crop area must be develop but present area must receive good care. Reforestation must go hand in hand with the care and protection of forests and good exploitation. Every raw material and mineral source, although small and of poor quality, must receive exploitation emphasis in order to reduce imports, etc.

4. Wholeheartedly emphasize economic effectiveness, arrange the plan according to standards and norms and closely coordinate quantity and quality objectives (labor productivity, labor efficiency, equipment efficiency, investment return deadlines and effectiveness, product quality, costs, etc.). In the 1979 plan, it is necessary to emphasize establishment of these objectives, especially at the primary level unit. A situation of pursuing quantity and

speed in a formalized manner while neglecting utilization value and reducing economic effectiveness must be overcome. Management policies and systems must be supplemented and corrected in order to stimulate production and business units and concerned management agencies to economic effectiveness. First of all, it is necessary to improve the legal plan objective system in close coordination with a plan award system. Especially in capital construction, we must firmly calculate, measure and compare investment effectiveness, replacing methods of evaluating construction plan achievement results by the results of bringing a project into use. On the other hand, tasks of a leveraging nature such as prices, wages, material reward and punishment, etc. must be closely connected to the plan mission to well-serve plan achievement supervision. A situation lacking cohesiveness between these levers and the economic plan is an obstacle in achieving many economic missions, especially in increasing quality objectives and assuring economic effectiveness.

5. Production must be closely coordinated with circulation, distribution and consumption. These links in the reproduction operation have a close mutual relationship and affect the balanced relationship between economic sectors and local areas. Recent practice has indicated that when production develops but circulation and distribution is not good and especially purchasing and concentration of goods sources in the hands of the state is low, not only are the lives of the people unstable but production also encounters difficulty with an adverse effect on many aspects of economic and social activity. Therefore, when building the plan as well as in supervising plan achievement, it is necessary to firmly balance and emphasize all four steps; in the present situation, we must give special emphasis to supervising the purchase and delivery of products to the state, considering this a state law, an objective of emulation movements, a yardstick for measuring the struggle efforts of each sector and echelon and a basis for evaluating the viewpoint and realization of the revolution's general undertaking and the general benefit of the economy.

6. The quality and effectiveness of the state plan must be raised. The state plan relies on three aspects: administrative (the legal nature of the plan), economic (fully and properly utilizing economic laws in formulating the plan and closely coordinating with economic management policies and systems in supervising plan achievement) and mass movements (closely coordinating the system of collective ownership and the revolutionary and emulation movements of the masses). These three aspects are mutually interactive, all must be emphasized and presently all are not yet well achieved. Consequently, the plan's quality and effectiveness are still limited.

Worthy of attention is that at the present time, many sectors and local areas have not yet emphasized economic supervision and management by plan. The serious lack of state plan objectives is fairly widespread, expressed immediately from the time the plan is received from upper echelons and plan objectives are assigned to lower echelons.

The fact that plan objectives all have a mutually restraining and balanced relationship must be clearly understood. If any objectives are not firmly arranged, lower echelons can suggest a reexamination for immediate solution or when plan adjustments are made at midyear. Regardless of the reason, a situation of arbitrarily changing state plans is unacceptable because this destroys the balanced relationship from the very instant of plan delivery and receipt, leads to a situation of stagnation and confusion in the economic apparatus and creates losses for the entire economy as well as for each sector and local area.

7. Plan construction from the bottom up must be well achieved.

Assigning control figures from the top down and building the plan from the bottom up expresses the principle of democratic centralism in the planning task.

For a long time, the fact that plan construction from the bottom up has been poor is an important reason adversely affecting plan quality. The task must be carried out from the bottom up before creating a true change in planning in accordance with the "renewal" spirit set forth by the Resolution of the Third Plenum of the Party Central Committee.

The 1979 State Plan with its course of exploiting and fully utilizing every available capability and potential to resolve urgent objectives in daily living and to promote exports increasingly demands good organization of plan construction from the bottom up, especially at the district and provincial levels, locations directly managing manpower, land, forests and the sea and maintaining a decisive role in agricultural, forestry, fishing, industrial, artisan and handicraft production.

Sectors at the central level must guide district and provincial echelons in building sector plans in the local area while simultaneously proposing requirements which the local areas have the responsibility and capability to answer for the central economy (such as labor, materials, construction, transportation, daily living, etc.). On this basis, integrate sector plans throughout the nation and those within the area of each province and city.

With this spirit, along with plans and procedures generally carried out for sectors and local areas, the establishment of work groups in the upper echelons to assist local areas and a number of key primary level units in building the plan is extremely essential. Only in this manner will conditions exist to clarify the capabilities and methods of achieving the primary economic missions of 1979 which we must assure.

The points above must be applied and fully understood from immediate supervision of 1978 State Plan completion during the coming months and in building the 1979 State Plan, especially application to define the central missions of the plan of agricultural production, forestry, fishing, consumer goods production, exports and strengthening the national defense. These points must be converted to active methods in supervision of 1978 State Plan achievement and in each theme of the 1979 plan. At the present time, the exploitation

of the great potential capabilities of the economy is still low due to shortcomings in thinking, work methods and management procedures. Fully grasping the viewpoints of the party, we must industriously consider and present many methods to overcome difficulties, rise with a revolutionary offensive spirit and assure the successful achievement of the 1978 plan and the struggle objectives of the 1979 State Plan control figures, first of all the primary missions noted above. Correct realization of the basic viewpoints of the party at this time in order to successfully complete the 1978 State Plan and to build the 1979 plan is to further increase strength for surpassing immediate difficulties, to strengthen capabilities for protecting the nation in accordance with the requirements of the new situation and to strive to achieve the objectives set forth by the Fourth Party Congress.

7300

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HANOI'S DISTRICTS IMPLEMENT STATE GRAIN PURCHASING PLANS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Jun 78 p 3

[Article by Pham Dao of Grain Service: "On Purchasing Grain from this Fifth Month-Spring Crop"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers' Resolution 55-CP of this past 3 March clearly points out that, on the basis of struggling to fulfill and overfulfill state plans on grain production; effective organization of purchasing and concentration of the absolute majority of grain commodities in the hands of the state, this is a mission of foremost importance of the socialist state to ensure that grain circulation and distribution are planned and organized to effectively serve production and stabilize living standards, creating the conditions to eliminate the unorganized grain market.

The state controls grain commodities in two ways: by imposing the obligation to pay agricultural taxes in kind and by purchasing grain according to yearly plans through the signing of two-way economic contracts.

Agricultural cooperatives and individual farmers' households have the obligation to fully pay agricultural taxes in kind according to existing agricultural tax policies.

The state assigns yearly grain purchasing plans to the cooperatives and individual farmers' households. The purchasing plan's ratio assigned by the state is 90 percent of the grain commodities of the cooperatives and farmers.

What are grain commodities? The specific method of calculation is: Based on the yield plan for the yearly grain production area (excluding cooperative areas used for expansion of animal husbandry and cooperative members' percentage of the area) and after deducting 5 to 7 percent for losses; the share for cooperatives to grow seeds and to build the social welfare fund; the share for payment of taxes; the share for payment of debts (if any) and the share for consumption, what remains is considered grain commodities. The state purchases 90 percent of this grain.



Grain allocations for cooperatives are prescribed as follows:

Seed paddy in the amount of 100 kilograms per hectare for the fifth month-spring crop (80 kilograms per hectare for the tenth-month crop) and 20 kilograms per hectare for contingencies. The cooperatives will deliver the amount of contingency paddy for each crop to district-managed granaries. If this paddy is not used up by the end of each crop, the remainder will be sold to the state at bonus prices for overfulfilling plans.

The social welfare fund is entitled to 1 percent of the total yield.

Grain fund for animal husbandry: the cooperatives are entitled to 15 percent of the total grain yield and from that amount an estimated 30 percent will be sold to cooperative members' households engaged in animal husbandry. The cooperatives will send the remainder of the grain to the districts to manage and process into feed to resell to those cooperatives that are actually engaged in collective hog raising.

Beginning with the 1978 fifth month-spring crop, potatoes will be brought in to balance the grain production. Cooperatives in rice areas that produce potatoes will set aside an amount to be used as seed potatoes and use the remainder to balance consumption standards. Specialized vegetable areas that produce potatoes will include them in the quotas of their vegetable sale plans. If the cooperatives do not make sufficient sales of potatoes, they must be used to balance consumption standards in order to reduce state-supplied grain.

Consumption standards. The common spirit is that consideration must be given to ensuring that the cooperatives fulfill their obligations to the state while cooperative members have rational consumption standards. Cooperatives that perform well will be entitled to higher consumption standards than those cooperatives that perform poorly. While the entire country is experiencing difficulties in grain, cooperatives that perform well will still not consume more than 18 kilograms of grain in paddy equivalent.

The temporary purchase quotas for this year's fifth month-spring crop, as assigned by the city to the districts and by the districts to the cooperatives, are based on previously assigned stable obligation quotas. In 1970, the cooperatives struggled to meet and exceed assigned quotas to reduce the contributions of the crops that followed.

In each district, we need to select one or two cooperatives to test sell grain to the state in accordance with Resolution 55-CP of the Council of Ministers to draw experiences for implementation in all the cooperatives during the coming tenth-month crop.

Grain purchase prices. Beginning with the 1978 fifth month-spring crop, the price for purchasing paddy according to plans is raised from .30 dong per kilogram to .40 dong per kilogram in the three districts of Gia Lam, Tu Liem and Thanh Tri.

In Dong Anh District, the state will purchase at .43 dong per kilogram.

The purchase price of seed corn is .45 dong per kilogram.

Grain sold to the state outside of plans are paid bonus prices for overfulfilling plans, at 30 to 50 percent more than purchase prices in the plans.

Those cooperatives that, over the years, have sold to the state large amounts of paddy in excess of obligations and, though enjoying average prices higher than new prices, continue to sell large amounts of grain to the state will receive special treatment from the state in the form of prices higher than new prices for the first few years.

The grain task of this year's fifth month-spring crop begins to carry out Resolution 55-CP under continued difficulties in grain conditions. To contribute toward solving the grain problem, the cooperatives must first make their cadres and cooperative members grasp the policies and thoroughly understand the concepts. They need to concentrate manpower to quickly and neatly harvest the fifth month-spring rice; fight losses, corruption and waste; strictly enforce state regulations; prepare to work the tenth-month crop on schedule and at the same time quickly and neatly fulfill grain obligations to the state, a priority mission of the agricultural cooperatives today.

8934

CSC: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### PLAN TO PROMOTE ELECTRICITY CONSERVATION

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 22 Jun 78 p 2

/Article by N.H.: "General Federation of Trade Unions and Ministry of Power and Coal Discuss Plan To Promote Conservation of Electricity in Production and Consumption"/

/Text/ On 16 June 1978, the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Power and Coal discussed the plan and measures to motivate workers and civil servants to conserve electricity in production and consumption.

Attending this meeting were the following comrades from the General Federation of Trade Unions: Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Party Central Committee, vice president and secretary general; Vu Dinh, permanent member of the secretariat; and a number of cadres serving on the secretariat.

On the side of the Ministry of Power and Coal were Comrade Le Ba, vice minister, and a number of aides to the minister. Also attending this exchange of opinions was Comrade Nguyen Trong Luat, deputy secretary of the Power and Coal Trade Union.

After hearing comrades Le Ba and Nguyen Trong Luat report on the current status of electricity production, distribution and consumption and mention a number of measures designed to effectively implement Directive No 241 TTg of the Premier's Office dated 26 April 1978 on strictly implementing electricity conservation in production and consumption, Comrade Nguyen Duc Thuan contributed a number of ideas as follows:

To effectively carry this out, one must simultaneously apply managerial, economic, administrative and educational measures.

In education in particular, Comrade Nguyen Duc Thuan stressed that one needed to make workers and civil servants see that conserving 1 kwh did not simply mean a profit of 1 or 2 hao [1 hao equals 0.1 dong], its intrinsic value, but that the amount of electricity conserved, if used in production,

would bring about values many times greater. Everyone knows that the outstanding difficulties in production and construction today are shortages of electricity, supplies and raw materials. Anyone endeavoring to conserve electricity in production and day-to-day life is contributing toward overcoming the difficulties for production. On the other hand, to make this movement produce results, the Ministry of Power and Coal needs to promptly set specific electricity consumption norms for each production unit; based on them, the various trade union echelons will conduct the movement to conserve electricity far and wide among workers and civil servants.

As regards targets to be motivated, Comrade Nguyen Duc Thuan stressed that, first of all, workers and civil servants in the power sector must struggle to increase the electricity capacity and output generated while reducing electricity losses to the lowest level possible. They must exemplarily enforce regulations on the use of electricity in production and consumption. The Power and Coal Trade Union must have specific objectives to motivate emulation in electricity conservation among cadres and workers in its sector.

The second target one must pay attention to is industrial production enterprises in general. As regards these production installations, if we can motivate each unit to struggle and conserve 6 to 10 percent of their electricity consumption levels, the ultimate results will be very great.

The third target to be deeply reached and motivated is the workers and civil servants assigned to pumping stations serving agriculture. The fourth target is the collective households.

There need to be specific and appropriate motivation themes, measures and forms for each target to produce practical results.

Comrade Nguyen Duc Thuan recommended that the Ministry of Power and Coal promptly promulgate specific regulations on management of, and norms for, the use of electricity in production and consumption to serve as a basis for educating and motivating workers to emulate one another in conserving electricity throughout the country.

8934

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### MOVEMENT TO COLLECTIVIZE SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE PROMOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27, 28 Jun 78

[Article: "Movement for Southern Peasants To Participate in the Collective Production Organizations"]

[27 Jun 78 p 2]

[Text] The movement for peasants to participate in the low-level and high-level collective organizations in many forms is developing strongly, in the provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai and including the Tay Nguyen provinces. During the resistance wars against the French colonialists and the U.S., many provinces in the central region organized peasants into work-exchange teams, peasants' unions, etc., so that they could write, help one another in production, and participate in the resistance war. Since the liberation the land policy has been implemented, feudal exploitation with regard to land has been abolished, and the peasants have land to till and, under the leadership of the Party, have enthusiastically participated in the collective production forms up to the cooperative, such as work-exchange teams for each season and each task, work exchange teams which are assigned contracted-out norms, production collectives, cooperative labor teams, etc. In Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh provinces the prevalent form is the work-exchange team (work-exchange teams for each season and each task and permanent teams with contracted-out norms and tasks), in which more than 80 percent of the peasant households participate. In Binh Tri Thien the prevalent form is the production collective, in which more than 90 percent of the peasant households are participating. In Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai provinces the prevalent forms are the work-exchange team, the production solidarity team, and the production collective, in which 60 to 70 percent of the peasant households are participating. In Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Dac Lac, and Lam Dong provinces the prevalent forms are the cooperative labor team and the production collective, in which 50 to 70 percent of the peasant households are participating.

The names vary from place to place, but according to their nature the above forms may be divided into two types:

The work-exchange teams and production solidarity teams are cooperative labor teams which engage in collective labor on the basis of what the work-exchange team members contribute to one another (manpower, machinery, or draft animals) and work for each household in accordance with the norms, prices, and plans that have been discussed and agreed upon. As for the means of production and the products that are produced, they belong to the individuals. Such forms, which are usually organized in places where peasants have their own land, draft animals, and machinery, have under actual conditions proved to have many advantages over individual livelihood, and have won the approval of the various categories of peasants, who have voluntarily participated in them.

The production collectives and cooperative labor teams are collective livelihood forms of a socialist nature which in many places are in fact small-scale cooperatives (an average of about 30 to 50 hectares), the production and management of which are still simple. In such places most of the land has been collectivized, profits are not distributed or are only partially distributed and most of the draft animals, machinery and agricultural implements have been collectivized or used under unified management. The distribution of income is based principally on labor. The positive aspect of those forms is that they immediately establish the system of collective ownership and immediately institute distribution according to labor or principally according to labor. On the basis of collective strength, generally speaking the production collectives and cooperative labor teams clearly manifest their effect, in comparison to the individual way of livelihood, in clearing wasteland, doing water conservancy work, purchasing draft animals and machinery to be used in common, contributing to the state, and assuring living standards, while also rapidly training in order to advance to cooperatives. Those forms are usually organized in places with much public land, wasteland, or recently reclaimed land, or in which the average amount of land owned does not vary very much. The various categories of peasants in such places enthusiastically support and participate in those forms, including the middle peasants.

In Duc Linh District, Thuan Hai Province, 95 percent of the peasant households are participating in the production collectives or cooperative labor teams. Their organization is relatively tight and they have close leadership. Production, income, and contributions to the state have all increased. On the basis of that movement the district has set up two trial cooperatives, which are doing well. Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Dac Lac provinces have combined the setting up of cooperative labor teams with the fixed cultivation, fixed habitation movement. Many places have promoted land clearing, the creation of upland fields, water conservancy, the application of new techniques, the development of production, the creation of villages, and the creation of a new way of life. The peasants are enthusiastic and have a seething revolutionary spirit. In Quang Nam-Danang the hamlet of Cam Sa in Dien Ban District set up nine work-exchange teams doing contracted-out work (with a scale of 20 to 30 hectares and 50 to 60 laborers). The teams operate according to plan and the hamlet production guidance committee, and are guided by the village and district. Production has increased, the team members' living

conditions have been assured, and contributions to the state have increased. The teams have also contributed capital to buy draft animals and pumping machines to be used in common, built collective welfare projects, and prepared to advance to the cooperative level.

However, the work-exchange teams and cooperative labor teams, as well as the production collectives in many places are still operating individually--by teams and collectives--and are not yet tied in with the common plans and guidance of the hamlets, villages, and districts and their significance in preparing and training to advance to the collective level has not been clearly demonstrated. A number of collectives and cooperative labor teams have not been able to control all land, draft animals, machines, and laborers in order to organize production and manage their use. The scale of some collectives is too small and will not correspond to production when cooperatives are set up in the future.

In addition to the above-mentioned training movement, the provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Thuan Hai have been able to organize 114 agricultural cooperatives (there are 38 cooperatives in Binh Tri Thien, 38 in Nghia Binh Province, 7 in Quang Nam-Danang, 10 in Dac Lac, 6 in Gia Lai-Kon Tum, 10 in Phu Khanh, 4 in Thuan Hai, and 1 in Lam Dong), and that does not include the production collectives which are operating as cooperatives. Of the 114 cooperatives, two--Dac To Kan in Gia Lai-Kon Tum and E Dien in Dac Lac--are made up entirely of ethnic minority people. In general, the cooperatives are experimental cooperatives of the province or of the central echelon, representing each area or each district. All of the cooperatives have been set up on the basis of the training organizations, in all of them more than 90 percent of the peasant households in the area are participating, and they have all collectivized more than 90 percent of the land, 80 percent of the draft animals, and the principal machines and agricultural implements. Many of the cooperatives do not make payments for the land but only pay for the land in excess of an average level or pay headless households which lack workers. All of the cooperatives have set up specialized production units (cultivation, animal husbandry, and trades), and many cooperatives have organized a number of specialized labor units and teams (water conservancy, tractors, seedstock production, vegetation protection, etc.) The provinces are preparing to organize additional cooperatives during the summer-fall and eighth month seasons.

To date the cooperatives have experienced one to three production seasons. Except for a few cooperatives which have lost crops because of drought, in general production has increased and the income of most of the cooperative members is higher than in the past. Contributions to the state have also been greater. Many cooperatives have begun to build water conservancy projects, warehouses, and drying patios, to rebuild fields, day-care centers, medical clinics, and schools, and to organize activities of the other sectors and trades and do a relatively good job of implementing the policies regarding the collectivization of the means of production, contributing shares, distribution according to labor, and special consideration for wounded soldiers,

the families of war dead, the families with merit toward the revolution, and the households that are headless, have old and weak members and lack laborers. Generally speaking, the cooperative members are content and have close ties with the cooperative.

But the scale of the cooperatives is too large (an average of more than 500 hectares, with some cooperatives having more), at a time when there is a shortage of cadres, most of whom have not been supplemented and trained, management is still very confused, and many management committees are unable to grasp the situation and cannot manage the work of the cooperative. Many places do not yet have such material-technical bases such as drying patios and warehouses, and during the recent harvest some cooperatives lost hundreds of tons of paddy. Many districts have not yet been built up and strengthened, do not yet know how to guide, and are unable to assist the cooperatives.

In general, the tendency of the peasants, including the middle peasants in the provinces of the central coast region and in the Tay Nguyen region is to enter onto the path of collective production and advance to the cooperative level. Because there was much public land, wasteland, or recently reclaimed land, the average landholdings did not vary very much, and the land policy was implemented early and absolutely, and because many places divided the land collectively and the peasants had little machinery, the transfer of individually owned means of production to collective ownership in such places was not very complicated. But there were many more complications and difficulties with regard to management, the reorganization of production and labor, and the construction of material-technical bases, in order to promote the development of production and increase labor productivity. Those problems require that the cadres have managerial ability and consciousness of the collective mastership role of the masses. When a decision has been made to set up a cooperative, those problems have not received attention and adequately resolved, and preparations have not been meticulous.

[28 Jun 78 p 2]

[Text] In the former Nam Bo provinces, especially in the Mekong Delta, the land and land ownership situation, the peasants' situation, agricultural production, etc., are different in many ways from those of the central provinces. There is much cultivable land and it is fertile. In many places production is still not intensive and only one crop is grown every year. But they have already entered into commodity production and have close ties to industry and commerce. The middle peasants own a large part of the land and the upper middle peasants own a considerable amount. The middle peasants not only have paddies and gardens, ponds, machinery, draft animals, capital, etc., but also know cultivation techniques and commercial operations, and how to calculate economic efficiency. Many people deal not only in agriculture but also in the other trades, including commerce, industry, communications, transportation, etc. The middle peasants are the central figures in the countryside, especially in the Mekong Delta. But there are also many people--20 to 30 percent--who have little or no land and who every day must hire themselves out to provide for their families.



The special characteristics of that situation demand that the task of transforming agriculture in the provinces of the former Nam Bo must work urgently but with certainty, as brought out by the resolutions and directives of the Central Committee. They must decide upon appropriate organizational forms and measures, have rational economic policies, coordinate with the economic tasks, and create increased political awareness in order to be able to bring large numbers of middle peasants and hired laborers in the rural areas onto the path of collective livelihood and advancement to the cooperative level.

The provinces of the former Nam Bo, implementing the resolutions and directives of the central echelon, have brought the peasants into the various forms of collective livelihood. In the eastern provinces, the prevalent forms are the production solidarity team and the production collectives (in some places the terms are new but they are in essence the old work-exchange and work-rotation teams). In Ho Chi Minh City there are more than 280 production collectives, most of which consist of public land, the organization and activities of which are similar to those of the production collectives in the provinces of Dong Nai, Song Be, and Thuan Hai. Some which consist of private land, are encountering difficulties, for although they have cooperative organization and management they were not meticulously prepared. In the provinces of the Mekong Delta the prevalent forms are the work-exchange and work-rotation teams and the waterway teams of the past, which are now called "collective organizations" and receive the materials and consumer goods distributed by the state. A number of places in Tien Giang, Hau Giang, Long An, etc. have organized production collectives with public land, but their scale is too small. Furthermore, a number of places have cooperative machinery teams which have been organized and which operate in accordance with the direction of the district (with regard to large machines) or the village (with regard to small machines) in order to plow and harrow the land and pump water to serve the production solidarity teams, the production collectives, and the peasants in each locality. Because management is not yet tight, many teams receive POL from the state and then plow for private individuals, receive a large number of work points, and do not work according to plan.

In Go Cong District, Tien Giang Province, there is a production solidarity team movement. They are permanent work-exchange teams with contracted-out norms within the sphere of a hamlet which do not operate individually but are related to one another by hamlet plans and the common guidance of the hamlet production committees and are subject to the guidance of the village and district and form an agricultural guidance network within the sphere of the district during the period before cooperatives are formed. It is a creative form--although the means of production have not been collectivized, on the basis of the strength of the collective mastership of the masses and the tight management and materials distribution of the state, they are rather well managed. With that method of organization the districts and villages can control and stimulate the production of the peasants and bring their production and consumption of agricultural products into state planning. It

is a form for organizing and practicing for advancement to the cooperative level which is very appropriate for many places in the Mekong Delta, which has many middle peasants and in which agricultural production has already entered the commodity production stage.

Having studied the experiences of Go Cong, a number of places have changed what were work-exchange and work-rotation teams and waterway teams into production solidarity teams, or have organized new production solidarity teams. But because they have not been able to clearly determine the form and course of the agricultural cooperativization movement from a low level to a high level, and do not fully realize their significance and role, or how to guide, organize, and manage them so that they become a structure, a complete system on a district scale of the movement to organize production solidarity teams of the Go Cong variety, that movement has not been rapidly multiplied. The Department for the Transformation of Agriculture has failed to recapitulate that movement in order to guide the various places.

Furthermore, in the provinces of the former Nam Bo during the past year preparations have been made to set up experimental cooperatives. The Tan Hoi cooperative in Cai Lay District, Tien Giang Province, was selected to be the first cooperative in the Mekong Delta. Since it is the first cooperative, many difficulties and problems have been encountered in setting it up, so the Tan Hoi cooperative has not yet been able to fulfill its mission of being a "model." But we have been able to gain much experience regarding the scale and course, and regarding policies and methods which benefit overall guidance. As for the other places, such as Long Thanh District, Long My District, and Cu Chi District, which are locations for guidance in developing the districts and the experimental cooperatives of the central level, the provinces, and the municipalities, they have not yet been able to set up cooperatives because their preparation has not been adequate. Guidance has not been concentrated on the district locations and the experimental cooperatives of the provinces, so none of them have been able to set up cooperatives.

5616  
CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### CHARACTERISTICS, ALLOCATION OF TENTH-MONTH RICE VARIETIES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5, 20 Apr 78

[Article by Engineer Trong An, Department of Crop Growing, Ministry of Agriculture: "The Planned Allocation of Tenth-Month Rice Varieties in the Provinces in Northern Vietnam"]

[5 Apr 78, pp 5, 7]

[Text] Since 1965, together with carrying on an expanded intensive cultivation movement to increase the yield, the majority of the local varieties in the lowlands and midlands regions have been replaced by new varieties. Local varieties have been planted for a long time and therefore they are stable and highly suited to the natural conditions and production conditions of each region and the quality of the uncooked rice is good but the yield is usually low. In the present situation, the local rice varieties are being maintained in regions where the level of intensive cultivation is low and production conditions are still greatly subject to the natural situation, such as drought at the beginning of the season and cold at the end of the season in the midlands and mountain areas and flooding and acid and salty conditions in the fields along the river and stream banks and along the coast.

In order to satisfy the intensive cultivation requirements, rice varieties resistant to chlorosis are superior in the midlands and mountain areas; the rice varieties that are resistant to silverleaf disease [*xanthomonas oryzae*] are superior in the Red River Delta and former Zone 4. Also, in order to free the land early, have time to make good preparations for the winter season and grow many crops during the year with the aim of quickly increasing the grain yield, short-term varieties of rice that have a growing season of less than 100 days with a good yield are a pressing requirement being given attention by everyone. Intensive cultivation and multicropping are the two main targets of rearranging the planned allocation of varieties; because of this, the yield potential of each variety must be clearly understood and this potential depends above all on the special physiological characteristics of the varieties and the suitability of these varieties to the natural conditions of each region.

# I. The Planned Allocation of Tenth-Month Rice Varieties in the Midlands and Mountain Areas of Bac Bo

Early rice varieties transplanted on upland fields are frequently local varieties of rice that have a low yield but can withstand drought excellently. The new short-term (100-125 days) rice varieties have a higher yield but cannot withstand drought as well and therefore they can only be grown in places where there is adequate irrigation or where the rains come during the season. These varieties can be divided into two groups:

A. The high yield group that is seldom affected by chlorosis, such as the 127, 144, C4-63, Nong Nghiep 8, Nong Nghiep 23 and Nong Nghiep 25 varieties. Nong Nghiep 8 and Nong Nghiep 25 have a higher yield than the others but are less resistant to drought and are highly susceptible to silver-leaf disease and therefore they can only be grown in a number of midlands districts near mountain areas and warm or cool mountain regions on good soil with adequate water where silver-leaf disease occurs infrequently. Nong Nghiep 23 is superior in relatively good fields; it can be cultivated intensively in light sandy clay soil or sandy soil, although it can withstand drought it cannot withstand a long drought, and it [can be grown] on high fields near knolls and hills in good but slightly acid soil. The C4-63 variety is a large-headed variety that can give a high yield in intensive cultivation conditions in open fields where there is much sunlight.

Regarding fields where the soil is depleted and there are relatively long droughts, the most suitable varieties are tall varieties with large heads such as 127 and 144; these are easy to care for but they are easily flattened and therefore the yield is often limited.

A number of places are using variety 194 instead of 127.

B. The group that is susceptible to diseases that cause a poor yield or bad harvest and that should not be grown during the tenth-month season such as the dwarf Tran Chau and Quang Tuyen 3 varieties and variety No 2 (called TH2 or TQ2).

Main crop tenth-month rice varieties transplanted at the base of ridged fields or slightly marshy fields are relatively long-term (150-160 days) varieties. Because of their low yield or because they are highly susceptible to chlorosis, the local main crop tenth-month varieties have been replaced by new varieties that have a higher yield or that are more resistant to chlorosis; of these, the most widespread are the dwarf Bao Thai, Moc Tuyen, Moc Kham, dwarf Khe Nam, Bao Thai Hong, 47 and Nong Nghiep 22 varieties. The dwarf Bao Thai, Moc Tuyen, Moc Kham and dwarf Khe Nam varieties have similar characteristics and were selected from the same source and are therefore called the Moc family. But in reality, the dwarf Bao Thai variety is superior because it is less easily flattened, can withstand cold better when heading, and the ripe grains do not bud much on the stem when it rains and therefore the yield is usually higher and more stable.

Attention has been given to growing variety 47 in the Tay Bac mountain areas because it is easy to care for and is more resistant to chlorosis than the local varieties of glutinous rice. At the base area of ridged fields that can be cultivated intensively, the Nong Nghiep 22 variety is being grown on a wider and wider area because the yield is good and stable; also, the quality of the uncooked rice is equal to that of the local varieties of rice.

Besides the main varieties of rice mentioned above, there are varieties that are superior concerning particular aspects and that are suited to particular fields such as the 11, A10 and T1-25 varieties for acid and slightly marshy fields. For marshy fields, the 660 and Nong Nghiep 27 varieties can be used; regarding heavily flooded fields, local varieties (Hien and Hien) that can rise above the water must continue to be used even though their yield is low.

In particular, a number of places are using the Nong Nghiep 8 and Nong Nghiep 5 varieties in order to try to have the highest yield possible but these two varieties can only be used at places that can carry on intensive cultivation, at places that have experience in sowing and transplanting, and only on certain fields.

The late tenth-month varieties transplanted directly after the summer-autumn or late spring crops or after the flood season on frequently flooded fields along the river and stream banks are varieties that can withstand cold weather well during the heading and drying period (at the beginning of October) and the best are local varieties (such as San May, Chang and Nep Con) and new varieties belonging to the Moc family that are highly sensitive to the gradually shorter days at the end of the tenth-month season in order to shorten the growing time and head and ripen earlier before the cold of winter arrives. The short-term variety that can be transplanted during the late tenth-month season is the dwarf Tran Chau variety but it is not as good or as stable as the varieties of the Moc family. The 127, 144, Nong Nghiep 8 and C4-63 varieties must not be used to transplant the late tenth-month crop because these varieties cannot withstand the cold during heading as well as other varieties. Because of the influence of the soil and irrigation water at a number of places which lengthens the growing period of the rice and makes it necessary to harvest the rice late, at fields such as those irrigated with creek water, cold stream water in rocky mountain areas, and polluted creek water, fields that lack sunlight, and swampy fields with deep and cold underground water, the most suitable varieties are the dwarf Bao Thai and Moc family varieties.

For the past several years, the Nong Nghiep 2A short-term variety of rice has been sown and transplanted with results in the warm mountain areas of Hoang Lien Son; it is suitable for late spring or early tenth-month planting (in place of the Nong Nghiep 23 variety and harvested before planting winter season vegetables and subsidiary food crops) and late tenth-month planting (in place of the dwarf Bao Thai variety on marshy fields that must wait for the water to recede before transplanting); it has short-term characteristics (the growing period is less than 100 days), it resists stem borers excellently, and the yield is good.

[20 Apr 78, pp 6, 7]

[Text] II. The Planned Allocation of Tenth-Month Rice Varieties in the Red River Delta

Early tenth-month rice varieties, which have been expanded from 10 to 30 percent at a number of provinces in order to free the land soon to plant the winter crop, are often affected by heavy rains and typhoons during the flowering period, in the coastal regions in particular there are often force-8 and force-9 winds, and this often gives rise to silver-leaf disease and affects the yield. The local early tenth-month varieties have been replaced with new short-term varieties that have a higher yield. Among these new varieties, the Nong Nghiep 23 and Nong Nghiep 22 varieties have short terms, they resist winds well, and they are resistant to silver-leaf disease and therefore the yield is relatively more stable. The Nong Nghiep 23 variety, with a growing period of 100 to 110 days, is regarded as the main variety of the early tenth-month season; it is relatively drought resistant and can grow in upland fields and in light sandy clay or sandy soil where previously local varieties were popular. However, as compared with the crop rotation requirements with the winter season, the growing period of the Nong Nghiep 23 variety is long and this rushes working the soil and planting the winter crop. During the past several years, many new varieties such as the Nong Nghiep 1A, Nong Nghiep 1B, and Nong Nghiep 75-6 and 75-10 varieties, which have shorter terms than the Nong Nghiep 23 variety, have been experimented with widely and have been grown and gradually put into production; among these, the superior variety is the Nong Nghiep 1A variety; it has the shortest growing period (80 to 85 days), it is easy to grow, and it can give a high yield with intensive cultivation techniques although there are a number of shortcomings that must be overcome such as poor resistance to acid soil, short heads, little grain (especially small heads), and great susceptibility to stem borers, *aphelenchoides oryzae*, and "kho van" disease.

The VN72 variety of glutinous rice has been sown and transplanted by a number of localities because there are no local short-term varieties of glutinous rice that can be transplanted during the early tenth-month season like this variety, although the quality of the uncooked rice of the VN72 variety is inferior to that of the local glutinous rice and the paddy hulls crack and therefore the seed quickly loses its ability to sprout.

Other varieties such as Nong Nghiep 8 and Nong Nghiep 25, A3, A4 and C4-63 have good yields but they are highly susceptible to silver-leaf disease and thus the yield is not stable; attention must be given to the Nong Nghiep 25 variety, which has a relatively shorter term than the Nong Nghiep 8 variety and which gives a higher yield in interior regions far from the coast and in places where silver-leaf disease appears infrequently, and to the A3 and A4 varieties, which can withstand acid and salty [conditions] well.

The main variety of the main crop tenth-month season is Nong Nghiep 22; it is suited to many types of soil--except for places that are too marshy or

too acid and salty--it has a high yield, and the quality of the uncooked rice is good. After the Nong Nghiep 22 variety, the most widespread varieties are those of the Moc family and, among these, the dwarf Bao Thai variety is superior because it is easy to grow and gives a good yield, even on ridged fields that are easily affected by drought or on ridged fields that are slightly low, where the flood water is not deep and does not stay long. Besides the main varieties mentioned above, there are varieties that are suited to a number of types of fields that have not been adequately improved, such as the T1-25 varieties and the varieties that give agricultural export products (sweet rice, "du" rice and glutinous rice) on fields with good but slightly acid soil and the 47, A10 and Nong Nghiep 27 varieties on acid and slightly marshy fields. Regarding very marshy fields, the most suitable varieties are still the local varieties, such as the Hien and Hin varieties, that rise above the water. In particular, the Nong Nghiep 5 variety is well-known for being the variety with the highest yield during the tenth-month season but it is difficult to grow and therefore it is limited to only a number of places that have suitable conditions and that have experience in sowing and transplanting in order to plant the main crop of tenth-month rice, with the strict requirement being to transplant before 15 July.

At the base area of ridged fields where the alluvial regions are easily flooded, main crop tenth-month varieties having tall and strong stemmed seedlings and, at the same time, healthy, strong stemmed rice [varieties] that are resistant to silver-leaf disease are usually needed and therefore, during the past several years, many new varieties such as Nong Nghiep 9, Nong Nghiep 10, Nong Nghiep 75-8, Nong Nghiep 75-9 and TBl have been transplanted to gradually replace the tall but weak stemmed Moc Tuyen variety that cannot withstand abnormal floods during the rainy season.

The late tenth-month varieties that are reserved for transplanting on flood plain fields, fields on the river side of the dikes that are frequently flooded during the tenth-month season, on fields where the rice is transplanted after the jute is harvested, and on fields damaged by waterlogging and that must be retransplanted during August are generally main crop tenth-month varieties such as the dwarf Bao Thai, Moc Tuyen, Nep Con and 47 varieties that are sensitive to the short days at the end of the season and that can withstand the cold well when the rice heads. Recently, the Nong Nghiep 1A short-term variety of rice, which is sown directly and sown late in the middle of August on jute fields, has shown great superiority because the yield is good and it can be harvested early in order to plant the winter potato crop and change from the former crop rotation of one crop of jute and one crop of rice to a three-crop rotation: one crop of jute, one crop of rice and one crop of potatoes, which is an ideal way of rotating the crops in order to solve the grain problem for the specialized jute cultivation areas.

### III. The Planned Allocation of Tenth-Month Rice Varieties in Former Zone 4

In former Zone 4, droughts and hot west winds occur frequently and there are often typhoons at the end of the season; storms, floods and cold weather occur later than in the Red River Delta. Because of the complex topography and because the tenth-month crop encounters many difficulties concerning the weather, many local varieties still exist, especially the upland fields where there is a shortage of water for irrigation and the [rice] must be sown directly (scattered and cast) or dry transplanted (transplanted underground) and at low fields that flood easily.

In the northern provinces of former Zone 4, the early tenth-month varieties that give a high yield are Nong Nghiep 23 and 73-2. Among the main crop tenth-month varieties, Nong Nghiep 22 is suited to many types of fields and is replacing the varieties of the Moc family that were previously transplanted widely. In places where the intensive cultivation conditions are poor and there is often drought, the dwarf Bao Thai variety is superior. On slightly acid or low base of ridged fields, T1-25 and Nong Nghiep varieties, which have replaced some of the local varieties, can withstand acid [soil] and floods better but they have longer terms.

In the southern provinces of former Zone 4, ordinarily a "tam" rice crop is planted in order to harvest it early before the marshy fields become flooded and a "muoi" rice crop is planted in order to allow the rice to head late after the storm and typhoon season at the ridged fields. Concerning the "tam" rice crop, at the marshy fields that flood early and have heavy floods, the local varieties with tall stems and the shortest terms are suitable although the yield is low. The Nong Nghiep 8, dwarf Tran Chau and 127 varieties are usually grown on fields where the floods are not too heavy, the floods come late, and the soil is good. At places where the soil is relatively poor, the land is higher, and it is possible to drain the water, the Nong Nghiep 75-4 variety is superior because it has a short term and can resist chlorosis and silver-leaf disease well, although it is susceptible to stem borers. In dry sowing conditions, the Nong Nghiep 75-4 variety gives a higher yield than the three dry months varieties. Concerning the "muoi" rice crop, the main varieties are the Nong Nghiep 22 variety and the varieties of the Moc family; among these, the dwarf Bao Thai variety is much superior in places where the soil is acid and there are light droughts or in places where the soil is good but slightly marshy.

In summary, regarding the main production regions in the provinces in northern Vietnam, the tenth-month rice crop has a large area for sowing and transplanting, the yield is large, and the quality of the uncooked rice is good. The tenth-month crop is grown in conditions in which it is humid and hot and there is adequate sunlight; in general there are many favorable conditions for the growing processes of the rice but the heat and humidity also enable harmful insects and diseases to grow easily and cause much damage. Also, unfavorable weather factors such as drought, waterlogging, typhoons and floods, occur frequently and in a number of regions the cold weather arrives



early at the end of the season and affects the rice's process of flowering and forming grains and therefore in many regions the tenth-month crop yield is not as high or stable as that of the fifth-month and spring crop. This requires that we consider things in order to arrange the planned allocation of varieties rationally according to each rice planting and in accord with the specific conditions of each type of field with the aim of limiting natural disasters and the unfavorable conditions concerning soil and water.

The new varieties that can give a high yield must be used boldly in order to quickly increase the grain yield, which will be a great step forward in agriculture. The experiences of many places over many years show that it is not possible to hold the simple view that if a variety of rice is good in one region, it will certainly be good in another region. Only by experimenting with the new varieties will it be possible to have a scientific basis and a real basis for coming to conclusions and obtaining good varieties suited to each field and zone. In order to achieve good economic results, each district must organize a network to conduct experiments in zoning varieties with the aim of steadily expanding the new varieties recognized by the Ministry of Agriculture in their locality and making full use of the good experiences of other regions and localities.

11943

CSO: 4209

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### PREVENTING LOSS, THEFT OF GOODS DURING TRANSPORT DISCUSSED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Jun 78 p 5

[Article by Vu Van Xung: "Managing Transportation Closely at All Levels Is an Important Matter"]

[Text] In order to prevent the theft and loss of materials and commodities of the state and collectives, above all, we must clearly understand the effect of every situation and the specific conditions that have led people to steal and caused seamen, drivers, cadres, and party members to be undependable. Putting an end to the actions in which commodities and materials are stolen during transport is not a simple administrative task that can be done in a hurry in order to bring results because these things have become practices of a number of people while we have many loopholes in management. For many years now, the public security forces, the communications and transportation sector, the owners of the goods, the inspection and control [sectors], and the courts have had many struggle movements against these crimes and there have been many successes and failures. In January 1975 at the city of Thai Binh, a joint conference of the traffic and transportation police department, the river transport department, and 10 provinces and municipalities with river routes, with representatives from the public security services, district public security forces and river transport enterprises, a number of owners of goods, and others participating, analyzed and criticized things and put forth tasks, guidelines, and measures to educate and struggle against the theft of commodities and materials during river transport.

Why does this evil continue to exist throughout the country? It is really worth thinking that "one is not indiscriminately influenced by one's environment" but looking at things carefully, many people steal things during the transportation process from the head of the port to the end of the port and many bad people steal things calmly.

Through the realities of protecting the property of the state and studying the cases that have been solved, the passive phenomena on the transportation routes have many subjective and objective causes. But the most important and decisive reason is that transport management is loose in almost all

elements--managing the plans, managing the use of the fuel, managing the trips, managing the workers, seamen, drivers, and cargo handling, the storage and protection procedures and regulations, and shipping and receiving are not good and lack accuracy. The regular elements are weak, few inspections or checks are made, statistical reports concerning the commodities are not accurate, situations are not handled promptly and are let go, and so on.

In order to manage transportation tightly, above all, changes must be made, from the cadres who lead the transportation management departments to the directors of the transportation enterprises. Many of the documents of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and of the state have discussed the responsibilities of the boat captains, seamen, drivers, stevedores, and storehouse custodians, the storage and protection measures, the stipulations concerning shipping and receiving commodities, the commodity compensation measures, and so on and these things are fairly complete and tight. But why are they not carried out well? In this vague matter, some leadership agencies almost ignore or conceal it and do not mention this ugly truth. I have read many annual reports of many departments and in an important and complex transportation sector only 4 or 5 tons of goods were lost during the entire year (?). The robbers who hear this will certainly feel more at ease about stealing things because either higher echelons know nothing or they have concealed things. Incorrect reports are also guilty of encouraging people to steal. NHAN DAN and GIAO THONG VAI TAI newspapers have brought up specific instances but I have never seen the transportation management agencies and enterprises admit this. The masses have reacted strongly and demand an answer in the newspapers and demand strict prosecution. Economic management must be inspected by the various echelons; the situation is complex, unpleasant and drawn out but too few department level leadership cadres make inspections directly along the important transportation routes. The river routes must have model routes and [there must be] procedures for turning on the dock machines at the beginning and turning then off at the end; doing things correctly like this will limit the [amount] of commodities and materials lost and the turnaround time will be faster. But because of a lack of inspections, there are few results, itinerary management is not tight, the barges dock along the routes arbitrarily and sell goods like a state store, and so on. Regarding shipping and receiving commodities, there have been many difficulties between the owners of the goods and the owners of the means for many years and these things have not yet been resolved. The weighing, measuring, and counting formulas lack precision. Records frequently list shortages of goods but no one clarifies the reasons for these shortages.

Clearly, such a situation in transportation management has created many loopholes that have gradually led to the theft of state commodities and materials.

In order to overcome the above situation, heightening the responsibility and improving the transportation management capabilities of the cadres at the department level and at the transportation enterprises is very urgent.

At the same time, cadres and workers who manage transportation excellently must be rewarded promptly and the cadres and units that lose much state property that they are responsible for managing must be punished severely. Stopping things on the inside is the main thing and managing transportation tightly and scientifically is the most active measure for putting an end to thefts that are causing losses of materials and commodities during the transportation process at the present time.

11943

CSO: 4209

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### PASSIVITY IN ELIMINATING LOSSES DENOUNCED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Jun 78 pp 1,7

[Excerpt from a Speech by Phan Trong Tue, a Member of the Communist Party Central Committee and Minister of Communications and Transportation, at the 16 to 19 May 1978 Conference to Develop Resolution 228: "The Entire Sector Is Determined and Confident and Is Resolved to Implement Resolution 228 of the Political Bureau Successfully"]

[Text] We started carrying out Resolution 228 throughout the sector in 1974 and can affirm that at first there were results concerning many aspects. But since southern Vietnam was liberated, many major and unexpected tasks have had to be done immediately and therefore carrying out Resolution 228 and Directive 159 has been loose at all echelons. During this time, many aspects of management have had shortcomings. Because of this, not only have passive phenomena in the sector not been actively blocked but they have continued in a widespread way with many serious aspects; even more subtle and open, at all the sectors and at almost all the units in the sectors, passive aspects have widespread manifestations such as:

Too many state commodities have been lost and damaged and there have been excessive shortages, especially in the transportation and port units.

There is a great waste and loss of materials, equipment, capital, and labor at the enterprise and corporations.

Bureaucratism causes much trouble for the owners of the goods and the passengers travelling by vehicle and ship.

Theft still occurs here and there in a number of jobs.

In southern Vietnam, after liberation as well as now, [we] are in a period of transformation. Management is still loose and this has created many loopholes and much damage that cannot be fully measured.

The above situation has had many effects, above all and most serious are that management has been loosened, many procedures and regulations are not

obeyed or carried out strictly and this has led to many loopholes, and lazy and corrupt elements, taking advantage of the situation, have stolen state property and capital and caused the quality of a number of cadres, including cadres with responsibilities and powers, to decline; some people have been administratively disciplined or have had legal action taken against them by juridicial agencies. Besides this, a number of phenomena are being reviewed in order to come to conclusions. At a number of places, there has been an internal loss of solidarity and, even more seriously, the masses are in an unusual state of worry because the above state of affairs has gone on for a long time and has not been resolutely overcome.

The present problem is to resolutely and urgently organize and carry out a movement to oppose passiveness trouble according to the spirit of Resolution 228 and Directive 159 TTg.

We must regard this as a revolutionary struggle and an all-round and synchronized movement consisting of many measures having an effect on many political, economic, legal, professional, and other spheres. Results must be achieved concerning many aspects: overcoming the loopholes in management, putting management on the right track, improving the spirit of collective ownership, building the new man, and improving the quality and abilities of the cadres; based on this, the cadres must be suitably reassigned and the party organizations, authorities, and mass organizations must be solidified. From this, the latent capabilities of the entire sector must be exploited in order to make every effort in the struggle to fulfill the 1978 state plan and create a strong momentum for carrying out the plans of the following years.

In order to properly carry out Resolution 228 and Directive 159, above all, each cadre, party member, and worker must have confidence and determination. If they are not really confident, there will be doubts and hesitation and it will be easy to rely on objective and subjective difficulties in order to carry on things endlessly. We believe that things can be carried out because the party and government have issued the resolution. From the central echelon to the sectors, developments are tense. Our ministry is making changes in the key cadres through two cadre conferences in the two parts of the country. This determination will be transferred to the masses at a time when the masses are waiting and are ready to respond. With determination and confidence from top to bottom, if each person sees his responsibilities, things will certainly be carried out with results.

In summary, we must work, reach our goals, and do things really well. If things are not done well, not only will there not be any changes in 1978 but the following years will be even more difficult; as Vice Premier Pham Hung has said:

"The earlier things are done, the better; any place or element that can do things must go ahead and do them. Naturally, the leaders must have their areas of responsibility but no one should wait for anyone else or worry that others will not do the work and that he will have to do the work alone.

It must be remembered that if this work is not done well, not only will there not be great changes in 1978 but it will be even more difficult to do things in the following years because the passive situation and other things will not stand still; if the situation is not pushed back, it will become even more passive...."

Therefore, what must we do in this movement?

We must do many things in order to carry out five of the requirements mentioned in Resolution 228 but here I will emphasize only a number of the immediate tasks that must be done between now and the end of 1978:

All of the sectors and units must resolutely put management on the right track based on the state's measures and regulations currently in force.

The theft of state commodities and property at the work elements and agency units that have material, labor, capital, and other property, especially at the transport and cargo handling units, must be stopped.

Strict prosecution of recent cases of encroachment upon property and theft, previous cases that have not been settled, and matters related to cadres in charge must be done promptly and resolutely and there must be a struggle to reduce the trouble caused the owners of the goods and the passengers on the ships and vehicles, and so on.

How must we carry out this movement? As mentioned above, this is a revolutionary struggle and an all-round and synchronized movement and because of this, each sector and each person is responsible for carrying out things; no one can stand outside and there are no exceptions. But, above all, the party must engage in this vigorously and lead things directly because the leadership of the party is the decisive factor in the success of the revolution. The heads must personally guide the movement because the heads are the people who are responsible to higher echelons and who are responsible for all aspects--organizing and managing production and life at the production installations and so on. The staff and rear service management agencies of the ministry and the various echelons must regard this as their vital right and, from this movement, examine and evaluate the various aspects of their work and, from this, put forth specific tasks to support the movement. The mass organizations such as the trade union and youth union, with their function as economic management schools, schools of socialism and communism, and the assault spearhead on the work fronts, must launch the masses so they respond actively and participate in the movement to oppose passiveness; the mass movement must strictly carry out the measures and regulations promulgated previously and those that have been revised, put management organization on the right track from the basic production units--teams, units, and enterprises--to the enterprise federations, departments, and general departments in order to contribute to exploiting the great potential of the sectors, and strive to carry out the resolution of the Fourth All-Vietnam Party Congress: "Provide support in order to satisfy the requirements regarding commodity transport and the travels of the people." There must be specific

action programs and contents in order to launch the movement in a very active, powerful, and widespread way, promptly discover the loopholes caused by not having implemented measures, regulations, and organizations or caused by outdated measures, regulations, and organizations that are not in accord with the production situation and that have therefore given rise to passive phenomena, and propose measures to put a stop to the theft, loss, and damaging of materials and commodities during the transportation process.

This movement must be closely related to organizing and carrying out party building, to the productive labor and conservation movement among the workers and civil servants, and to carrying out the state industrial enterprise statutes; only in this way will it be possible to achieve all round and steady results....

11943

CSO: 4209



## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn An

\*Deputy Chief of the Weather and Hydrography General Department; on 19 May 1978 he attended ceremonies for the receipt of a radar weather station from the USSR. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 21 May 78 p 7)

Hoàng Anh

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; \*Head of the Central Currency Collection and Conversion Board; recently he attended a conference of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers to review the collection and conversion of currency in Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 78 p 1)

Phạm Thanh Ba

\*Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Quang Nam-Danang [Province]; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Quang Nam-Danang Youth on the Agricultural Front." (THANH NIEN No 6, Jun 78 pp 29-32)

Cù Huy Cận

\*Vice President and \*Secretary General of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation; recently he attended the inaugural ceremony for the Binh Tri Thien Province Arts and Letters Association. (NHAN DAN 9 Jul 78 p 1)

Phạm Tam Cáp

\*Head of the Ha Son Binh Province Agriculture Service; he was mentioned in an article on the harvesting schedule in his province. (NHAN DAN 10 Jul 78 p 2)

Trần Chung Chánh

\*Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Tay Ninh Province; on 9 July 1978 he attended the 1st Congress of the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Confederation to accept an award for spike board production by his province. (NHAN DAN 10 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Chấn

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; minister of power and coal; on 15 July 1978 he attended the signing of an agreement for cooperation in the coal sector between the USSR and Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 16 Jul 78 p 1)

Vũ Xuân Chiêm, Major General

Vice Minister of National Defense; on 9 July 1978 he attended ceremonies organized by the Hanoi Military Command to mark the 35th anniversary of the Albanian Armed Forces. (NHAN DAN 10 Jul 78 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Cung

\*Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; \*President of the College of Water Conservancy; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and Training Work in Colleges." (THANH NIEN No 6, Jun 78 pp 19-23)

Cáp Xuân Diễm, Senior Colonel

Deputy Director of the Public Security Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 30 June 1978 he attended a meeting held to discuss public sanitation and public order in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 1 Jul 78 p 7)

Trần Dương

Director General of the Vietnam State Bank; recently he attended a conference of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers to review the collection and conversion of currency in Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đào

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 7 July 1978 he was in Sophia where he signed an agreement for a Bulgarian loan to the SRV. (NHAN DAN 10 Jul 78 p 1)

Lê Quang Diên

\*SRV Consul General in Canton, PRC; on 3 July 1978 he returned to Hanoi following his ouster by the PRC. (NHAN DAN 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Đông

Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Hanoi; on 3 July 1978 he attended an awards ceremony for meritorious workers. (NHAN DAN 4 Jul 78 p 1)

Nam Hải

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; on 10 July 1978 he headed a delegation from his ministry on a visit to Laos. (NHAN DAN 13 Jul 78 p 1)

Phan Hiền

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 3 July 1978 he left on a friendship visit to Japan. (NHAN DAN 4 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu

Deputy head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; \*Professor at the Dubna All-Union Nuclear Research Institute; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Some Thoughts on Our Country's Scientific and Technical Revolution." (THANH NIEN No 6, Jun 78 pp 24-25)

Thái Hoàng

\*SRV Consul General in Nanning, PRC; on 3 July 1978 he returned to Hanoi following his ouster by the PRC. (NHAN DAN 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Trần Văn Lâm, deceased

Famous sculptor; member of the Vietnam Communist Party; born in 1915; Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Fine Arts Association; member of the Fine Arts Council, Ho Chi Minh City; former director of the Vietnam Advanced School of Fine Arts; he died [on 7 Jul 78] in a traffic accident at age 63. (NHAN DAN 8 Jul 78 p 4)

Hà Văn Lâu

SRV Ambassador to Cuba; on 7 July 1978 he presented an award from the SRV to a Cuban motion picture personality. (NHAN DAN 10 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Lương

SRV Vice Consul to Kunming, PRC; on 3 July 1978 he returned to Hanoi following his ouster by the PRC. (NHAN DAN 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Sơn

\*Editorial Secretary of DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP, the bimonthly journal of the higher and vocational education sector; spoke at a meeting of the journal's collaborators in various colleges and universities which was held by the editorial office on 15 April 1978. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 3, May-Jun 78 p 45)

Trần Hữu Suy

\*Counselor of the SRV Embassy in Cuba; recently he attended inaugural ceremonies in Havana for the Ho Chi Minh Library at the Cuban Central Building Trade Union. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 19 May 78 p 8)

Bùi Quang Tao

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Deputy Chief of the Organization Department of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; recently he attended a conference on party building in artisan industry and handicrafts cooperatives. (NHAN DAN 7 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Tiên Thu

\*Acting chief of the Committee for the Transformation of Private Capitalist Industry and Trade of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Further Develop the Assault, Mastery Role of Youth in the Transformation of Capitalist Trade in Provinces and Cities of Southern Vietnam." (THANH NIEN No 6, Jun 78 pp 54-58)

Dương Quang Trung, doctor

Deputy Director of the Public Health Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 30 June 1978 he attended a meeting to discuss public sanitation and public order in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 1 Jul 78 p 7)

Phạm Chánh Trực

Director of the Education Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 24 May 78 he attended completion testing of Level 3 General Education students. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 25 May 78 p 1)

Hoàng Tú

Ambassador of the SRV to the GDR; on 2 July 1978 he attended the arrival in Berlin of Political Bureau member Le Thanh Nghi. (NHAN DAN 4 Jul 78 p 4)

Nguyễn Chấn Trung

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Ho Chi Minh City; on 9 July 1978 he attended the 1st Congress of the Ho Chi Minh City Youth Confederation. (NHAN DAN 10 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Quang Xá

Chairman of the State Economic Arbitration Council; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "Step Up Economic Contrast and Economic Arbitration Work to Assure Successful Realization of the 1978 State Plan." (CONG TAC KE HOACH No 2, Apr 78 pp 26-29)

Nguyễn Quang Xá

President of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; on 7 July 1978 he attended a film showing at the Mongolian Embassy. (NHAN DAN 8 Jul 78 p 4)

Thích Bửu Ý, venerable

Deputy Chief of the Ho Chi Minh City Patriotic Buddhist Liaison Committee; on 20 May 1978 he presided at festivities marking Buddha's Birthday. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 23 May 78 p 1)

CSO: 4209

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Võ Hoàng Bằng

Member of the Judiciary Committee of the People's Court, Hanoi Municipality; election to the above position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Bình

Minister of Education; recently she attended a conference held to sum up the 1977-78 school year. (NHAN DAN 20 Jul 78 p 1)

Đỗ Chính

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Minister of Marine Products; on 20 July 1978 he departed the SRV to attend the celebration of the Armed Uprising in Cuba. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 78 p 1)

Đỗ Bá Chuyên

\*Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Tu Liem District, Hanoi Municipality; his article "Tu Liem Is Determined to Promote Vegetable Production to Supply the City" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 29 Jun 78 p 3)

Lê Cường

Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Infants; on 23 June 1978 she accepted a contribution from military personnel of the Hanoi Military Command for the construction of child day care centers. (HANOI MOI 24 Jun 78 p 1)

Phan Hiên

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 11 July 1978 he visited Singapore, as part of wider ranging trip, where he met with the Singapore Minister of Foreign Affairs. (NHAN DAN 18 Jul 78 p 4)

Lê Hoà

Chief Justice of the People's Court, Hanoi Municipality; election to the above position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Hoà

Member of the Judiciary Committee of the People's Court, Hanoi Municipality; election to the above position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Đỗ Thị Hoàng

Member of the Judiciary Committee of the People's Court, Hanoi Municipality; election to the above position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Khiếu

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Ambassador of the SRV to the USSR; on 20 July 1978 he paid his respects to the late C. Kulakov at the USSR Embassy in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 78 p 1)

Vũ Khoa

Assistant Chief Justice of the People's Court, Hanoi Municipality; election to the above position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Kim

Member of the Judiciary Committee of the People's Court, Hanoi Municipality; election to the above position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Mai Thị Lương

Justice of the People's Court, Hanoi Municipality; election to the above position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Đàm Thị Mạc

Justice of the People's Court, Hanoi Municipality; election to the above position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Ngô, Doctor

Director of the Central Medical Library; on 7 July 1978 he was scheduled to speak at the Central Agency Science and Technology Club on "The Health and Disease Situation Today in the World and the Nation." (HANOI MOI 7 Jul 78 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Ngọc

Deputy Chief of the Overseas Vietnamese Department of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; recently he spoke to Vietnamese diplomatic personnel who had been ousted from the PRC. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 78 p 1)

Vi Văn Ngũ

Justice of the People's Court, Hanoi Municipality; election to the above position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Đoàn Phụng, Senior Colonel

Senior Political Officer of the Hanoi Military Command; on 23 June 1978 he turned over to Hanoi Municipality a monetary contribution by military personnel for the construction of child day care centers. (HANOI MOI 24 Jun 78 p 1)

Bùi Như Tấn

Justice of the People's Court, Hanoi Municipality; election to the above position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 78 p 1)

Lê Thành

\*Deputy Chief of the Agriculture Department of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; on 20 July 1978 he paid his respects to the late C. Kulakov at the USSR Embassy in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 78 p 1)

Xuân Thủy

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party; Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; Secretary General of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; Member of the Presidium of Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 17 July 1978 he attended a meeting in Hanoi to mark the 1st Anniversary of the signing of a body of treaties with Laos. (NHAN DAN 18 Jul 78 p 4)

Khuất Duy Tiên

Assistant Chief Justice of the People's Court, Hanoi Municipality; election to the above position was reported in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 Jul 78 p 1)



Hồ Trú<sup>^</sup>c

Vice Minister of Education; \*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam National Committee on UNESCO; on 17 July 1978 he headed a delegation to attend a conference of Education and Planning Ministers of Asian and Pacific Nations at Colombo, Sri Lanka. (NHAN DAN 18 Jul 78 p 1)

CSO: 4209

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